The Huntingdon Journal.

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Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The wonderful powers of recuperation heretofore exhibited by the American people in recovering from panic and misfortune inspired the hope, twelve months ago, that the dawn of the present year would discover the country released from the distrust and effects of the financial panic of 1873, and inaugurate a period of confidence and prosperity. That this hope has not been realized, is painfully manifest, when throughout the length and breadth of our own great State are found furnaces chilled, factories still, mining shafts in process of decay, and myriads of unemployed men, with no resources to provide for themselves and families against the rigors of the winter that now holds all nature in its cold embrace. We must not be unmindful that distressing conjunctures, like the present, often brood a spirit of restlessness and discontent that ascribes to the existing government the ills that afflict society. It is therefore expected, in the presence of our depressed trade and languishing industries, that the efforts of those who are serving the public shall be directed to the practice of the most rigid economy. Let us confirm these expectations by unusual diligence in the dispatch of the public business, a constant study of the general welfare, and the application of every means in our power to reduce the burdens of the people, and with this view I recommend the closest scrutiny of every item of the appropriation bill. In this season of distress no outlay of money should be made except what is absolutely required for the ordinary expenses of the government, and to make provision for the maintenance of those reformatory and charitable institutions with whose management the State is charged. Where misery would be entailed upon any human being or the interests of science suffer by withholding aid to other educational or charitable objects, humanity and a sense of public duty will approve of some assistance, but unless for these or equally imperative reasons it is my solemn conviction that no appropriation should be made for any institution other than those for which the people of the whole State are responsible.

FINANCE.

The brief statement of the finances herewith submitted is made to embrace the details of most interest, and I invite your attention thereto with a view to a more intelligent apprehension of the discussion that follows:

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Six per cent. loan	$1,219,050 00
Five per cent. loan	9,000 00
Chambersburg certificates	2,063 90
Relief notes	53 00
Domestic creditors' certificates	19 67
Total	$1,220,186 57

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1873	$1,825,151 24
Receipts	5,871,968 27
Total	7,697 119 51

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Ordinary expenses	$3,946,126 62	
Loans redeemed	1,230,166 90	
Interest paid on loans	1,466,274 34	
		6,642,567 86
Bal. in Treasury November 30, 1874		1,054,551 65

Public Debt.

Six per cent. loans	$19,321,530 00
Five per cent. loans	4,963,354 01
Four and a half per cent. loans	87,000 00
	$24,371,874 01

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,196 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,049 02	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	82,769 28	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	263 68	
		196,571 36
Public debt, November 30, 1874		24,568,635 37

Bonds in Sinking Fund.

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company	$5,500,000 00
Bonds of Allegheny Valley railroad company	3,500,000 00
	9,000,000 00

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to $7,076,723 20. It will be observed that in the past year the revenues have sensibly diminished, and the receipts were only $5,871,968 27. This diminution of $1,204,754 93 was occasioned by the repeal, in 1873, of the taxes on gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the tax on cattle and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the relief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the interest of corporations employing the greatest number of working men. With this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps $500,000, made necessary by the new Constitution in the additional outlay for schools, Legislature and judiciary, it is manifest that the severest economy must be observed in all the departments of the government, and the appropriations considerately and wisely made, or the State will be unable to meet its obligations under the existing tax laws.

By the Constitution, the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by act of last session, approved May 9, 1874, the tax on the capital stock of all corporations were assigned to the Sinking Fund, which can only be applied to the payment of loans redeemed and interest on the public debt. The receipts from other sources belong to the general revenue fund, and as all the expenditures of the Government are payable therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the Legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, wherein the statistics of our educational system are presented with unusual care, will enlist the profound study of those interested in the mental and moral training of our youths. Convincing as these details are, of the close relationship existing between education and the true welfare of the State, our people are still slow to adopt methods used in other countries and States, whereby the bounderies of instruction are extended, and knowledge imparted of a more useful and practical kind. Our common school system is now fixed upon a firm basis, and a free education assured to all who wish to avail themselves of its benefits, and inquiry should, therefore, be directed to the discovery of the best plan to fit our children for the numerous vocations that are the outgrowth of the peculiar resources and varied industries of the State. Upon a survey of the agencies used in unfolding these resources of Pennsylvania, it must be confessed, the mechanical work necessary for their proper development, requires labor of the highest skill; and if this survey extends over the vast and complex system of her industries, how manifold are the places where practical knowledge and handicraft are needed.

It is to our mineral wealth and manufactures we mainly owe our riches, power, and the advantages we possess as a State, and in our mines, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, locomotive works, and the myriads of factories, wherein her products are formed for use, trained hands and minds are always wanted. Can they be found among our own people? Reasonable and just complaint is made of the want of skilled labor in our midst, and the constant recourse had to foreign countries to supply this pressing need. In our great iron and other industries, and wherever skilled labor is required, the greatest number of those employed have acquired their experience in Europe, or the Eastern States. Is it not time for Pennsylvania to absolve herself from this dependence, that imposes upon many of her sons the condition of common laborers, at the bidding of overseers from without the State?

In the future that awaits our great State, with her exhaustless wealth, wherein are all the elements of empire, shall her children be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, or shall they assume the position to which their birthright entitles them and direct and control her destiny? A very small number of our boys become artisans, and yet it is a maxim of political economy that the measure of a State's productiveness is in proportion to the skill of its labor. We disburse in this Commonwealth ten millions of dollars annually to educate our children, and no one doubts the wisdom, policy, or necessity of this expenditure; and of the children who complete their terms at her schools not one has any special fitness for a trade or any acquirements that will enable them to compete successfully with the skilled labor engaged, in many instances at high prices, in extracting our mineral stores, or in the conduct of the great industries that are the pride and chief support of the State.

I am persuaded the members of the present Legislature are interested in any design that concerns the honor and welfare of the State, and I appeal to your judgment whether the dictates of common sense and a proper appreciation of the true sources of our prosperity do not demand that some provision should be made for training a portion of our children in a knowledge of the mechanic arts, and I beg leave to offer a few suggestions as the outlines of a plan to impart this knowledge which, upon examination, I believe to be feasible and applicable to our system of education. Let young men in our common schools who desire to become mechanical engineers or master mechanics, or acquire a knowledge of some particular branch of mechanical industry, be transferred to schools where they can be taught the sciences that bear upon and especially mathematics in their relations to the trade they wish to learn. Lecture and draughting rooms should be provided and a workshop furnished with all the improved machinery, the former to be presided over by a professor of mechanical engineering and the latter carefully supervised by a master mechanic. The time of the students could be divided between the schoolroom and the workshop, and the lessons taught in the one be reduced to practice in the other, and a knowledge obtained of the mechanical processes made use of from the simplest to the most complicated work. Is there any practical obstacle to educating boys in this manner so that they can calculate the size and parts of a machine, then draught and finally make it with their own hands, if required? In Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other large manufacturing cities, where the means of acquiring information of this kind are so ample, schools, such as I have described, might be established without great cost, and where provision is made therefor by the local school boards, the State should be pledged to give them proper assistance.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

If a parent neglects the education of a child or selfishness demands its earnings when the State affords the facilities for its instruction, can it be argued that it is despotic or destructive of the principles of free institutions to compel the attendance of that child at school, and is it not a duty which the State owes, not to the child alone, but to her own safety, to rescue it from the condition of life this indifference or greed may impose upon it, and prepare it, not only to be self sustaining, but a good citizen as well? All ignorant men are not paupers or criminals, but from this class are recruited the greatest portion of those who fill our almshouses and jails. When, in certain sections of the United States, you find only seven per cent. of the people, above the age of ten years, who cannot read and write, and discover eighty per cent. of all the crime chargeable to these sections is committed by this ignorant seven per cent. it will not do to deny that ignorance has a most intimate relation to crime. The statistics of pauperism likewise show that the illiterate and ignorant crowd our poorhouses, and a very small proportion of the inmates of these institutions have had any of the advantages of education. Will it be said the State has no interest in the suppression of an evil that is the prolific source of such misery and vice? Crime and pauperism are burdens which the State has to bear, and to make use of every preventive of these evils is the dictate of good policy and humanity.

There is, however, a more urgent reason why the State should compel the education of all the children within her jurisdiction. It is patent to every observer that where there is an aggregation of the ignorant and criminal classes, the laws regulating suffrage are frequently violated. The most effective remedy for this pernicious evil is the school. It is the nursery of the good citizen; regulates his will and action by certain fixed principles, informs and disciplines his mind, and excites and fortifies his self-respect. Receiving his education at the hands of the State, the child learns to look upon her as his benefactor, and with the increase of his intelligence there is a corresponding growth in his respect and veneration for the Commonwealth from whose beneficence he has so rich an offering. That man must be an ingrate, who, taught by the State and having his mind enriched by the stores from her bounty, will use the gifts thus bestowed in corrupting her counsels or undermining the faith of her people in the sanctity or efficiency of her laws. The lesson of the common school is love of country and obedience to authority. Can the time and attention of those entrusted with government be employed upon a subject more vital to the interests of society than to secure the education of every child within the operation of its laws, and I sincerely trust that from the wisdom of the Legislature will be evolved some plan that will at least gather the neglected children of the Commonwealth into institutions where, jointly with the contributions of charitable people, she can provide for their maintenance and instruction.

NAVAL SCHOOL.

I invite your attention to an act of Congress, approved the 20th day of June, 1874, under whose provisions a school should be established at Philadelphia, for the instruction of youths in navigation.—The importance of a school of this kind cannot be over-estimated, especially to a commercial city like Philadelphia, and the liberal offer of the National government will enable the instruction to be given in a practical way under a competent superintendent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans will continue to elicit your sympathy and aid. No object should make a more successful appeal to our consideration, than the condition of these unfortunate children, whose future will be shaped and usefulness largely determined by the instruction they receive from the State. A number of these orphans, distinguished by their good conduct and mental qualities that adapted them to the calling of teachers, have been transferred upon the expiration of their terms, from the Orphan to the Normal schools of the State, where they are being fitted for that useful occupation. What the State should do to obtain employment or a means of livelihood for the residue of these children who are in need of assistance, is a matter, I feel assured, you will not think unworthy of attention.

CENTENNIAL.

As the time approaches for the Centennial Celebration of the Nation's Independence, a broader and more generous sympathy with its objects is apparent, while a more general disposition is shown to make the exhibition on that occasion, not only a faithful representation of our various natural and industrial resources, but to manifest as well, that when the Nation's pride, dignity or honor are concerned, the American people move with a common impulse and have a common interest. It has been conceded from its inception, that the exhibition must have the sanction and authority of all the States, if it would be clothed with the character of a national enterprise, and the number of the States that have already enlisted in the cause, discloses the prevalence of this opinion and the desire for harmony and unity of action. The Centennial must be constructed out of materials furnished from the whole Union, or its beauty will be marred and its symmetery destroyed. We owe it to ourselves, humanity and liberty to demonstrate that the full development of a country and its resources, the education of the masses, the grandest achievements of science, the most abundant fruits of industry, the blessings of religion, and the amplest protection to life and property can all be secured by, and are consistent with the largest share of freedom to man. We are to show that what the combined wisdom of ages and all nations endeavored and failed to obtain, a system of government uniting under its authority forty millions of free people with no other restraints than those imposed by their own will, has had a trial of one hundred years, a century crowded with triumphs in peace and war, and unexampled for the progress and development of those arts that are useful and help adorn human nature. Is not, therefore, the interest, pride and patriotism of every American engaged to make the Centennial in its proportions and grandeur, a true reflex of the intelligence, genius and habits of our people, the magnitude of our resources and the benefits of our institutions? This is the scope and intention of the celebration, and if we mistake not, the sentiments of the people of the country, every State and Territory will be represented in the exhibition in the manner that will best display its wealth, industries and characteristics, and with the more comprehensive view of making the Centennial truly national and American That the products of foreign countries will be largely represented, is assured by the number and character of the nations that have signified their intention to contribute, and the liberal appropriations they have made to provide for suitable display.—There has been no abatement of zeal in the efforts of the gentlemen in charge of this National undertaking, nor any cessation in their labors to diffuse a proper understanding of its purposes and uses. No apprehension of failure has ever seized them, neither have they been disarmed by unfriendly, and at times unjust criticism, nor deluded by plausible suggestions that might have turned them aside from the supreme object for which they have striven. To their talents, dignity of character and untiring energy, the country will be indebted for a large measure of the success of the Centennial, and in what remains for them to do, these qualities should banish distrust and command for them confidence and support. The work upon the buildings intended for the exhibition, is progressing rapidly, and the structure in its architecture and proportions will be a credit to the nation. The space to be allowed has been carefully allotted to each country, and ample provision made that the articles exhibited will be properly and fully displayed, while every facility will be afforded for the examination of our own products. Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, the neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind, the extensive park where the Centennial buildings are located, is every day adding to its natural beauty, with the contributions of art with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the welcome accorded those who attend the exhibition, will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor upon the whole nation.

INSURANCE.

The necessity of an Insurance Department, and its utility, have been clearly shown, since its creation, by the discovery of a number of unsafe and insolvent companies that were doing business in this State, one of which resorted not only to fraud but to the crime of forgery to deceive the public. The published assets of these companies, in some instances, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, upon examination melted away to worthless securities, the very possession of which was a convincing proof of an intention to practice fraud. The protection of sound companies, the retention at home of the capital invested in insurance, the interests of the insured, and the honor of the State, alike demand the exposure of these fraudulent companies and the enactment of a general law so stringent in its regulations that it will be impossible for adventurers, under the cloak of an insurance company, to rob the public. Every facility for the detection of imposture should be afforded those charged with the examination of these companies. The immense interests involved in this business of insurance are entitled to the utmost protection the State can extend to them, and its inquiries should be so thorough that no form of deception can elude its scrutiny. A more comprehensive law, also, for the incorporation of insurance companies should be passed and made to embrace all classes of insurance, and no company should be allowed to organize, or exist, that did not give the amplest guarantees of solvency and good faith.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition on the part of citizens to give more sincere attention to the science of government and measures for the purification of the channels of administration and law. The most pregnant mischief, however, of our political system, and for which no remedy has yet been found, is the disinclination of men of character and influence to devote a small portion of their time to educating a correct public sentiment, and to the selection of men for office who will fitly represent that sentiment. It is considered one of the first advantages we possess under our form of government to be permitted to vote for those who are to make and administer our laws. If compelled by any arbitrary power to surrender this privilege we would do so only with our lives, yet how many citizens discharge this most important duty with as much indifference and as little investigation as to the merits of the candidates as they meet the ordinary requirements of their daily life. This unconcern begat a brood of distempers whose malign influence years ago reached the dearest franchises of the people of this State. It became evident that reform must be had in many of the functions of government; in some places authority was strained and in others needed support; abuses in legislation had grown intolerant; the will of individuals and localities was enacted into law; corporations that were the creatures of the State became more powerful than their creator, and cities, through special grants were ruled by the few to the detriment of the many. To correct these evils the people demanded a change that would be radical, and the New Constitution was made to embody the reforms. Special legislation bequeathed to the State a legacy of wrongs that have been fruitful of injustice, and some of whose injurious effects upon the peace and prosperity of the Commonwealth will be perpetuated to posterity, and if the New Constitution had no other merit than to confine this kind of legislation to its proper limits, it would secure the allegiance and duty of our citizens. The ready acquiescence of our people in accepting the provisions of the New Constitution, and the absence of all contest on the part of corporations, many of whom were jealous of its restrictions, are a gratifying illustration of loyalty to the best interests of the State. The public sentiment that demanded and obtained these reforms must now take care that new or worse disorders do not creep into our political system.

A few suggestions will be pardoned concerning another habit of our citizens which, I fear, will banish integrity from office, unless corrected.

Every well organized government properly provides against betrayal of trusts, or abuse of power by its Representatives. The public has a right to expect honesty, diligence and a conscientious discharge of duty from those whom it distinguishes by election or appointment, but on the contrary, are not its servants when they fulfill these essentials, entitled to condonence and protection from detraction and abuse. Men of character shrink from contact with public employment, because it involves suspicion, mistrust and slander. To purify office, we must dignify not degrade it.—Respect for law will not be increased by holding up those who administer it to public contempt. The propriety and justice of official acts should be examined with more candor, and honest people ought not to take their opinions on trust, but fairly and dispassionately investigate for themselves. Good citizenship requires that we should scrutinize closely the antecedents, character and fitness of candidates for office, and if they possess the necessary qualifications, and are elected, it alike exacts of us that we should give them a constant and trustful support while in the public service.

BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

We have in the State one hundred and ninety-nine National banks, whose capital is about $52,000,000; and one hundred and seventeen State banks and savings institutions, whose capital actually paid in, as per Auditor General's report of 1874, was $8,370,168 85, in all three hundred and sixteen banks and saving institutions, with an aggregate capital of $60,000,000. For the proper regulation of National banks we are dependent upon the National government. For the regulation of State banks, savings funds and trust companies the State government is responsible to its people, and as it is probable a bill for the enactment of a general law, in compliance with the provisions of the new Constitution, for the organization of banks, may come before you at this session, I invite your special consideration thereto. In my last annual message I called attention to the vicious practice that had grown up in the State, of incorporating banks, savings and trust companies without fixing proper and definite limitations to their powers and privileges and providing for their enforcement. In the enactment of a general law, whereby they can be organized without limit, it is of the highest importance to the business interests of the people, and the material development of the State, that their powers and privileges be clearly defined, and any violation thereof should subject them to proper penalties or the forfeiture of their charters.

The charters of these State banks and institutions were mostly granted within the past few years, and many of them possess powers and privileges which should never have been conferred. The Auditor General's report of 1874, shows they had over $23,000,000 of deposits. Some of them are averaging $10, $20, $30 and $40 of deposits for each dollar of capital stock paid in; depending, in some instances, almost entirely upon their deposits for banking facilities. These are obtained by offering usually six per cent. interest, and loaned back to the community in which they are borrowed at higher rates of interest.

These banks and savings institutions act as "middlemen" between the lender and the borrower, resulting in the rates of interest advancing wherever they are established. That these banks and institutions, with rare exceptions, charge interest greatly in excess of legal rates is notorious; that excessive rates of interest enrich the few and impoverish the many, is equally undeniable, and the public welfare demands that a policy so injurious should be avoided. The large majority of these State institutions are styled Savings Banks; with few exceptions, their resemblance to properly regulated savings banks exist only in name. Savings banks, properly organized, are managed for the benefit of their depositors; the nature of their investments prescribed by law, and the use of their deposits for general discounting purposes, usually prohibited. Institutions of the latter character are highly beneficial, and should not be confounded with those who seek deposits for general discounting and banking purposes, and might be more properly designated as banks of deposit and discount. Banks of discount should be prohibited from paying interest on deposit. The authority to borrow, that they may have capital to lend, gives them great advantages, a monopoly in the community where located over individual borrowers, often compelling the latter to pay whatever rates of interest the former may demand. Another objection thereto, suggested in my last annual message, I repeat: "Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated, seduced by attractive offers, is sent to the great money centres, where it gives more impulse to speculation, while the sections from which it is drawn suffer, in all their enterprises, from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home." The abundance and cheapness of money, the past year, at the great money centres, and its scarcity and high rates of interest elsewhere, have verified the views then expressed. If an entire reform of this evil is not practicable, it may be greatly decreased, by prohibiting banks of discount from the payment of a greater rate of interest than four per cent., and to the extent reduced, the ability of individuals to borrow money at lawful rates of interest would be increased. Money would remain and be used at home, to the mutual advantage of both borrower and lender. That National Banks are permitted to pay interest on deposits, and some do so, is no reason why a State should sanction a policy so foreign to the principles of sound banking and prejudicial to the interests of its citizens. It is to be hoped the time is near when the National Government will recognize and correct this evil

I also suggest that in any general law that may be enacted for the organization of banks they be required to have a reasonable amount of capital stock, not less than $50,000, and to pay it up within one year after organization; that the stockholders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them respectively, and they be prohibited from charging or receiving interest above legal rates; and that this prohibition be extended alike to securities discounted or purchased. I also renew my suggestions that they be made subject to examinations, required to publish quarterly statements, under oath, and to retain in their vaults a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities. Protection to depositors, who furnish three-fourths of the money employed by these banks, demands the enactment of liberal provisions for the ascertainment of their condition.

Banks are a necessity—public interest and convenience require them—and properly conducted are of great public utility. Their power is so great, the interests they control or effect so vast, that any general law enacted for their organization or government demands most careful consideration, that we may avoid the evils of the present system and inaugurate one whose provisions will admit of no evasion, whose penalties will command obedience, and that will protect and secure, alike, both borrowers and lenders in their legitimate rights.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The suggestions in my message of last year in reference to a geological survey of the State, were embodied in a bill that passed the Legislature of 1874. This act authorized the appointment by the Governor, of a board of ten scientific and practical gentlemen to serve gratuitously, to whom was to be entrusted the selection of a geologist, and under whose direction the survey was to be made.

An annual appropriation of thirty-five thousand dollars was made to defray the expenses, and the whole work is to be completed within three years. To compose this board ten gentlemen were chosen from different portions of the State representing the various interests directly concerned in the survey, and possessing, it is believed, the necessary qualifications to fit them for the proper discharge of their important and responsible task. An experienced and competent geologist was elected by the board in June last, and in the brief period that has elapsed since the survey began in September, the work has progressed with great satisfaction, and the results soon to be submitted to the public in an intelligible form will, I feel confident, bespeak for the commission during the remaining two years of their labors the good will and assistance of the people of the State. With the limited appropriation investigation could not be pushed within the first year into every part of the State, but during the next two years with corresponding zeal and faithfulness a thorough and elaborate survey of the whole State may be expected. The reports to be published within a few weeks will embrace the results of the examinations of the iron ores and roofing slates of York, Adams, Lehigh and Northampton counties; the fossil iron ore belt of the Juniata valley; the bituminous coal basins of Clearfield and Jefferson counties, and the oil regions of Venango county. Included therein will be descriptions of other minerals, together with numerous analyses of ores, clays, coals and rocks, the whole to be accompanied and illustrated with carefully prepared maps.

The great benefits of the survey will be at once recognized in this enumeration and particularly by those who desire to develope, sell or lease their lands. A museum of minerals will be collected at Harrisburg, and when assorted and arranged will be an invaluable contribution to the exhibition at the Centennial.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

To comply with the provisions of the new Constitution, so far as it was possible, and to satisfy a reasonable wish of the public, at the request of the Governor, early in the past year, the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth began to act as a board of pardons, selecting a recorder, to whom all communications and applications were to be addressed, that they might be arranged and prepared for a hearing. It was also made his duty to keep minutes of the proceedings of the Board, to see that all requirements were met, and to record the recommendations for pardon and the reasons therefor. The Board thus organized, with one or two intermissions, held stated monthly meetings, when applications have been publicly heard and every opportunity afforded for a full discussion of their merits or the reasons why they should not be granted. These hearings have at some sessions extended over a period of four days, the sittings of the Board at times reaching far into the night. The zeal, fidelity, and industry, with which these gentlemen have sought for the truth, entitle them to the gratitude of the public and should secure them its confidence.

As the proceedings before the Board are without precedent, it is not singular that erroneous impressions prevail as to its powers and the form the application and discussion should take in behalf of a prisoner. The common mistake is to conceive that the Board has the functions of a court of review, where the errors of the several courts of the Commonwealth may be revised and corrected. This was manifestly never the intention of those who framed the Constitution and the composition of the Board, only one of whom must necessarily be learned in the law, forbids any such construction.

It is a misapprehension also, to suppose that it is incumbent upon the board to listen to exhaustive and elaborate arguments for and against an application, when all the testimony marshalled on the trial is again reviewed. If this practice should obtain, as the applications increase, the greater part of the time of the gentlemen composing the board, will be consumed in hearing applicants for pardon, to the serious detriment of the public service in their other official relations.

To facilitate investigation and enable exact justice to be done, the public and especially those connected with the administration of the law, should esteem it a duty to convey to the board all the information within their knowledge, that would enlighten and help them to a rightful conclusion. Would it not be wise to require every officer of the law, particularly the judge and district attorney, to furnish their opinion as to the propriety of the pardon.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS AND TAXATION.

The creation and increase of indebtedness by the municipalities of this Commonwealth the past few years, have justly excited the apprehension of tax payers, and greatly augmented their burthens. So enormous has this evil become, that a provision was inserted in the new Constitution to check it, and at the last session, I approved an act for that purpose. While the letter of the Constitution may be open to technical criticism, its spirit and intention is in my judgment clear, that no city whose indebtedness at the adoption of the Constitution, exceeded seven per cent., shall be permitted to increase the same, in the aggregate, to exceed three per cent., of the assessed value of the property therein. If additional legislation is necessary, compliance with the spirit of the Constitution and protection to over-burthened tax-payers, demand we should permit no evasion of its wise and beneficent provisions.

POLL TAX.

The payment of a State and county tax is one of the qualifications of voters under our Constitution. Formerly the State imposed a tax upon trades, occupations and professions which was repealed, and the right to levy a similar tax for county and municipal purposes exists. This imposition in some counties and municipalities is nominal, in others it is levied at the full cash value of the occupation, and is a serious burden upon mechanics and workingmen, whose only property is the receipt of their labor, and tends to prevent their exercising their franchise by excessive taxation, or that the tax imposed therefor be unequal. This qualification tax of voters should be uniform, and I therefore suggest the repeal of all laws authorizing the levying of taxes upon trades, occupations and professions, and that a county poll tax be substituted therefor at a rate so reasonable as to be within the ability of all to pay.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Assurances were given in my last annual message that the National Guard, during the ensuing year, would display unusual interest in the service and be more observant of its discipline, because of the recognition accorded them by the Legislature in making some provision for their support, and the decided improvement in the condition of the troops at the fall inspections justified this prediction. The report of the Adjutant General contains many interesting details of the efforts made by the guard to increase their efficiency and merit the confidence of our citizens. The requirements of the service are rigorously exacted of every command, and the inspections were conducted with great care and with a view to have every company attain to the high standard fixed by the State. The number of divisions have been reduced from twenty-one to ten, the troops of each division occupy contiguous territory and can be easily and expeditiously mustered. The officers in command are soldiers of experience in field and camp, and the rank and file are well instructed in the duties of the service and familiar with and regardful of its discipline.

The conduct of the several commands, on occasions of public parade, have been in general unexceptionably good, and when a sterner duty was required of them, the response was prompt and warranted the belief that they could be relied upon in any emergency. Officers are held to a strict accountability for arms and munitions of war in the custody of their commands, and it cannot be too urgently impressed upon the minds of the troops of the National Guard, that in no exigency can the arms of the State be used except in the hands of her uniformed and regularly enrolled soldiers under the command of their proper officers, acting by the direction of competent authority.

LAWLESSNESS.

The people of free governments are always unwilling to contribute largely to the maintenance of armies, and are ever jealous of military power, but experience has likewise demonstrated how impolitic and unsafe it is for a State to have no disciplined or efficient force strong enough to compel obedience to its authority, when the law and its officers are contemned and opposed with violence by large bodies of men. Pennsylvania has, at times, been constrained to the painful necessity of employing troops to enforce compliance with law and the wisdom of providing for like contingencies can no longer be doubted. Men smarting under a sense of wrong, or corporations in pursuit of what they conceive to be their rights sometimes seek their remedy through violence and in disregard of the law and its process. No government can tolerate this mode of redress and exist. The supremacy of the law must be unquestioned and justice obtained through the proper and established channels in the manner prescribed by the people themselves. Bodies of men or corporations have no more constitutional rights than individuals, and they cannot be permitted to use their aggregate strength to procure what is denied to the individual, and what through weakness he could not obtain. All alike must resort to the law and abide by its decrees, and if there are any who refuse and seek to accomplish their ends in an illegal way, the Executive power must enforce obedience to authority without fear or favor, and for this purpose the Constitution wisely provides a body of citizen soldiery. But if there are grave emergencies when it becomes necessary to use troops to secure peace and respect for law, it certainly never was intended that the National Guard should constitute a State police force to perform the duties imposed upon the local civil authorities, and that upon every breach of order its aid could be invoked to suppress the affray.

In no event and under no circumstances should a military force be used until the power of the civil authorities is exhausted and the outbreak assumes proportions of such magnitude that these officers would be powerless to overcome it. Two sufficient reasons will at once suggest themselves for this policy. Our people are sensitive to, and keenly resentful of interference by any authority that essays to take the place of their local or home rule, especially if this intervention comes in the stern and unrelenting shape of bayonets; and again, the cost of transportation and subsistence of troops involves the State in immense expense. The civil officers in any section of the State who, through indisposition, neglect, fear or any other than an irresistible cause, fail to apprehend or make an effort to apprehend those who transgress the law and break the peace, are liable to the outraged law, and should be punished for their delinquency; and citizens who supinely witness this failure to perform their duty are morally if not criminally responsible for any fatal results that follow. A determination to act with promptitude and vigor, exhibited at the beginning of these disorders, would often intimidate those concerned therein, and cause them to abandon their unlawful enterprise. Therefore, if through any remissness or neglect of duty on the part of the local authorities the State is compelled to adopt the costly procedure of moving troops to subdue those engaged in a riot, I respectfully submit whether the county or counties where this disturbance took place should not be made to defray the expense? No apology is necessary for the urgency with which these views are presented to you, for it is of vital importance that the civil authorities and the whole body of our people should have a proper understanding of the uses for which the National Guard are intended, so that by no misconception of duty the safety of citizens or the honor of the State may be imperilled.

RIOT AT ARMSTRONG MINES.

The unfortunate and prolonged conflict in Westmoreland county, between the Italian and resident miners, wherein five of the Italians lost their lives and a number were wounded, is a sad illustration of the fatal consequences of a want of decision and energy, when a spirit of lawlessness or disposition to riot discover themselves. The contest between the miners was protracted over a period of weeks, with almost daily use of fire-arms. During all this time, life and property were greatly endangered, the public peace was broken, women and children were driven from their homes, and yet inquiry fails to reveal the fact, that a single warrant was issued for the arrest of any of the parties implicated. There is nothing to show any efficient interference on the part of the local authorities to check these unlawful proceedings, and there is no evidence that any regular or official investigation in relation to these troubles was had, until loss of life made it necessary. I feel confident that prompt action on the part of the authorities in the vicinity would have speedily terminated, if not entirely prevented the disturbance.

STATE ARSENAL.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, the old arsenal, formerly situated on the Capitol hill, was torn down and removed, and the grounds shaped into a more symmetrical form. An eligible site was purchased for a new arsenal, at a short distance from the city, and the erection of a building thereon commenced without delay. This structure now nearly finished, is handsome and substantial, and admirably suited to the uses for which it is intended. It has superior facilities for the storage of arms and munitions of war in large or small quantities, contains blacksmith and carpenter shops, and the necessary work of an arsenal can all be done within its walls.

FISH.

A growing interest in the cultivation of fish by artificial means is manifested throughout the country and it is a pleasure to note that our people are devoting themselves to the investigation of this novel and important subject in a manner that will establish the success or failure of the experiment in the various waters of the State. The labors of the Commissioners of Fisheries continue to afford substantial reasons for encouragement. During the past year they have placed in the various streams that empty into the sea, 367,000 California and 137,000 Kennebec salmon. These streams were selected because it is the habit of the salmon to migrate to and from the sea. If it is found that these valuable fish return to these rivers the State will be amply repaid for the entire expense incurred in aid of fish culture. Under the superintendence of the commissioners 85,000 salmon trout were distributed in different bodies of water where the chances for procuring food and the indulgence of their peculiar habits were most promising. These fish are rapid in their growth, increase very fast, attain a large size, and are a delicate article of food. A general distribution was also made of a large number of black bass, a very prolific, choice and beautiful fish, that grows and multiplies with marvelous rapidity in our streams. The hatching of shad was resumed last spring, and 3,000,000 of young fish were turned into the Susquehanna. The Commonwealth appropriated a fund to be expended jointly with the fish commissioners of New Jersey in hatching shad to be placed in the Delaware. The Legislature of New Jersey, I regret to say, failed to make a similar appropriation, and in consequence no shad were hatched for that river. There are no obstacles whatever to the ascent of shad in the Delaware, as they come in from the sea, the river is said to be particularly adapted to their wants, and with proper co-operation the supply of shad may be immeasurably increased; and I trust, therefore, that our sister State will combine with our commissioners in replenishing the river.

The success of the fish-way at the Columbia dam does not correspond with the public expectation, and some fears are entertained that the dam may prove an insuperable barrier to the ascent of the shad. Alterations in the fish way have been made with very little additional cost that will prove an effectual test of the process now on trial; and if it is discovered that the shad will not or cannot make the transit, some other channel will have to be opened to enable the fish to ascend, for now that it is demonstrated that these fish can be propagated artificially to an extent that will make them a constant and unfailing source of cheap and excellent food, every form of experiment should be exhausted before the enterprise is abandoned.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics and Labor, by virtue of the new Constitution to be incorporated, during the ensuing May in the Department of Internal Affairs has proceeded with industry and care the important work committed to its charge, and the pages of the forthcoming report of the Commissioner will be found of interest to those seeking information in regard to our resources, facilities for trade, manufacture and education, and the vital problems involved in the relations of labor and capital. The usefulness of this bureau will depend upon its ability to obtain reliable statistics, and its investigations, therefore, should be conducted with great circumspection and caution, while citizens and corporations should open every avenue of intelligence to those connected with its official inquiries.

THE INSANE.

The official reports of the several State Hospitals for the insane contain abundant proofs of the usefulness of these institutions and the wisdom of the beneficence that erects and manages them in the interests of suffering humanity. Posterity will acknowledge that the age in which we live has been the author of many estimable improvements, and that during this epoch various species of cruelty that were wont to disgrace and afflict mankind have disappeared from our customs and laws. Prisons and institutions of reformation and charity have undergone changes dictated by more enlightenment and a kindlier and more thoughtful consideration of what is due from society to the criminal and unfortunate, but in no manner are this benevolence been more judiciously and constantly bestowed than in the provisions made in modern times for the treatment and cure of the insane. This wise and humane spirit is strikingly exemplified in the splendid hospitals Pennsylvania has provided for those of her people who are insane, and it is a gratification to observe that the construction of the new Hospital at Warren, is proceeding with the least possible delay. At the close of the season all the foundations of the main structure, laundry and boiler house were laid; the air shafts for the ventilation of the building were in place; a large quantity of lumber has been secured for future operations; preparations have been made to carry on portions of the work during the winter, and it is confidently expected that the hospital will be under roof at the end of the current year. True economy has been practiced by the commission in the construction of the building, which will be fire-proof, supplied with all the modern conveniences, and in its arrangements fully abreast with the plans that science and experience have approved for the successful conduct of insane hospitals. The wards of the other State hospitals are crowded, and the speedy erection of the one at Warren will afford relief to a large number of insane who need attention.—The numerous cases of insanity in the poorhouses of the eastern part of the State, and the 1,200 helpless and demented creatures huddled together in the Philadelphia almshouse, where the meagre accommodations and the enforced association aggravate rather than mitigate their misery and disease, should be included in the beneficence and care the Commonwealth is extending to the afflicted class of her citizens. As soon as the finances permit a State hospital should be erected at some convenient point where the insane of the city and adjoining populous counties could be sent for treatment.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

The commissioners designated by the Legislature of 1874 to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane of the Commonwealth, have prepared a report to which your particular attention is invited.

The subject whereof it treats is of vital importance, and as the gentlemen who make the report are recognized for their enlightened and philanthropic views, and scientific knowledge upon this and kindred questions, their opinions are entitled to especial consideration.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

One of the most helpful agencies employed during the last few years to promote the welfare of those whose poverty or mental or physical infirmities made them the beneficiaries of the State, was the intelligent supervision of a Board of Public Charities who were empowered by law to examine all public reformatory and charitable institutions, to ascertain what care and treatment their inmates received. The disinterested labors of this board to alleviate the sufferings of the insane and other poor have been productive of most valuable results, and to its efforts we are under obligations for the marked improvement in the condition of our jails and almshouses, and for a more enlightened senti

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ The Legislature, after organizing on last Thursday, adjourned until Monday evening of this week.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is determined that the *Patriot* shall not have a monopoly of drawing illustrations from the characters of Dickens. By George, it seems to us, those Capitol fellows want to beat the great Dickens himself!

☞ There is a demand for hemp in New Orleans. The sooner some of those scoundrels are strung up the better. It would have a healthy effect, and Sheridan is the man for the place. There has been entirely too much fooling; let us have stearness once.

☞ The Finance Bill passed the House, on Thursday last, by a strict party vote, and has gone to the President. That will do. Now guarantee the bonds of the Southern Pacific and we will soon be on the upward course. We believe we have touched bottom. Let us hail the light ahead!

☞ A large portion of our paper is taken up with the admirable message of Gov. Hartranft. We shall not attempt to analyze it, but leave our readers to read and digest. It deserves the careful perusal of everybody. It makes an admirable exhibit of the prosperity of the State that certainly must be very gratifying to every lover of the old Keystone of the Federal Arch. Don't fail to read it.

☞ Why does the State make no provision to pay the necessary advertising expenses of the County Superintendents of Common Schools? These men receive about half salaries and are expected to pay for necessary advertising or to sponge it off printers. There is no other public officer so beggarly treated. We give fair notice that we have stood enough of this kind of imposition.

☞ The conduct of representative H. H. Mateer, of this county, who claims to be a Republican, in entering the Democratic caucus, is somewhat neutralized by his subsequent course. We are told that it was to serve Hon. Harry J. M'Ateer, who was prominent before the caucus for Chief Clerk, that he entered that body. Mr. McAteer was active in securing Mr. Mateer's election and we are willing to admit that one good turn deserves another.

☞ Some of the Altoona papers have been making an unnecessary ado over the selection of Maj. Snyder, of Martinsburg, for the position of Messenger of the House of Representatives. The Major is acquainted with many of the leading men of the State, and two or three days spent at Harrisburg, in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, enabled him to fix the little matter, so completely, that his member could only acquiesce gracefully. The Major deserves it. He is a good fellow and carried the party when the boys who now want to run it were in the milk business.

Phil. Sheridan's Defense of His Course at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—An official report from Sheridan has been received by Belknap, regarding the organization of the Louisiana legislature on the 4th inst. The dispatch is dated at New Orleans on the 8th. Sheridan says he was not in command of the military department until 9 P. M, on the 4th. but fully indorses and is willing to be held responsible for the acts of the military as conservators of the public peace that day. Threats were made to assassinate the Governor and Republican legislators in order to secure the election of a Democratic speaker.

He then details military precautions for a peaceable assembling of the Legislature, the election of Wiltz as temporary Speaker, Trezevant as Clerk, Flood, Sergeant-at-Arms. Immediately after this a large number of men, many being well known captains of the White League companies, turned down the lappels of their coats, revealing badges with the words, "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms," and the assembly was then in possession of a majority, and the White League made good their threat to seize the House. The Republicans vainly and repeatedly protested, and many, including Vigers, with the original roll, left the House.

The excitement was now great. Wiltz directed the sergeants to prevent the ingress and egress of the members. Several exciting scuffles occured, and knives and pistols were drawn. It seemed as if bloodshed would ensue. On the motion of Dupree, (democrat,) Gen. Trobriand was requested to clear the lobby. Trobriand, with two staff officers, appeared, and at Wiltz's request proceeded to clear the lobby. Quiet was then restored. Dupree and Wiltz thanked Trobriand, and the latter withdrew. The Democrats then effected a permanent organization and seated five democrats not returned by the returning board, on protest from the Republicans.

KELLOGG REQUESTED

the Commanding General of the department to aid him in restoring order and enable the legally elected members to organize the House. Remembering vividly the terrible massacre in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in the Mechanics' Institute in '66, and believing that the lives of members of the Legislature were endangered in case organization under the law were attempted, posse were furnished, and removed from the House those illegally seated, whereupon the Democrats left the House, when Wiltz called the troops to prevent bloodshed. These were given him. When the Governor called for a posse it was furnished him. Had this not been done, my firm belief is that bloodshed would have ensued.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Governor Tilden says the adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution "closed one great era in our politics."—What does the Sixteenth Amendment relate to?

The New York compulsory education law is received with little favor by superintendents and teachers, and in almost every city and town the complaint of already inadequate school accommodations is made.

Our New York Letter.

A Peculiar Trade—The Pawnbroker—How He Does It—Who His Customers Are, And All About Him—Business Prospects—Building In Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1875

THE PAWNBROKER.

Pawnbrokerage can only exist in great cities, for only in great cities does the poverty and misery exist that makes it a necessity. The mechanic who is behind with his rent in a big city is compelled to raise the money at once or be shoved into the street. He has no friends to help him—no one to stretch out a hand to save him—he has himself only to depend upon, and he must pay or suffer the consequences. He does not know his landlord. That individual probably occupies a palatial residence up town, and his agent is instructed to collect, and he does collect or the miserable rooms are vacated for some one of whom collection is possible. Therefore, when work is scarce, or sickness eats up the wages, or drink does the same thing, the only resource is the pawnbroker.

The pawnbroker is simply a banker who lends money and takes personal property for securing instead of endorsed paper. He operates under law. He is compelled to keep pledges safely for a period of twelve months. He cannot charge to exceed two per cent. a month, and redemption may be made by paying the sum advanced, and interest, at any time during that period. This much the State does to protect the borrower against the lender.

THE PROFITS

of the pawnbroker depend entirely upon his sharpness and knowledge of the value of goods, and the necessities of those who come to him. He is never deceived in the value of an article offered as a pledge, nor does he ever advance too much on it. Is it a watch? There is not a jeweler in the world who can so quickly estimate its value. A glance is all that is necessary. He knows at once the condition, the cost, and, what is of more importance to him, the selling quality. In brief, he knows to a cent how much it will bring under the hammer when it comes to that, and his knowledge is equally accurate in everything. From a diamond to a flat-iron, or a calico dress, he is as quick as lightning and absolutely infalliable.

WHO ARE THE PAWNBROKERS?

Mostly Israelites, though there are plenty of other nationalities engaged in the bnsiness. But the Israelites make up the majority. Their peculiar shrewdness and quickness eminently qualify them for a business which above all others requires these two qualities.

WHO ARE THE CUSTOMERS?

Well, everybody—that is, everybody who is poverty-stricken. Surgeons, young ones who have not got into practice, and who are compelled to pay board till they get something to do, pawn first their clothes, than their beloved instruments. Actors and singers live precarious, uncertain lives, and they are good customers for the pawnbrokers. Mechanics are large on their books, and the state of trade is shown more accurately by the number of mechanics who throng the doors of the pawnbrokers than by any other indication I know of. The moment the mechanic is out of work distress comes to his door. He has no accumulation to carry him through the rainy day, and he must live. In he goes with his best coat, then his best vest, then his best pantaloons. His wife follows suit with her silk gown and her good shawl.—Then his tools, which, alas! he can't use, go next. First his fine tools, those he uses least, then his saw, planes and hammer. If the strike or dull time lasts long enough, the cooking utensils and bedding follow the tools.

THE THIEVES

are the most profitable customers the pawnbrokers have, for only to these people can they sell their plunder. For when a thief pawns a watch or anything else he has stolen, he never expects to redeem it. The pawnbroker advances only a moity of its real value, for he does not keep the article in its original state. If it is a gold watch, the cases are stripped off and go into the melting pot, the marks on the movements are carefully obliterated and it is re-cased, so that the original owner would never know it. If it is plate it is melted at once, so that its only value is what the metal will weigh. The labor, which is always more than half the cost is lost forever.

THE PLEDGES

are sold at auction when they have remained the time specified by law—one year. Consequently sales are going on all the time in the large concerns. And what a conglomeration of goods are sold. Flutes, violins, pianos, pictures, watches, guns, flat-irons, beds and bedding, bibles, faro, lay-outs, actors' robes, and clergymen's surplices—everything under heaven that the hand of man or woman hath ever made is represented in the stock, and they are all sold, too; for just what they will bring in cash, for the pawnbroker can do better with the mony than he can with the goods. No matter how much less than value he has therein. You see a loan of $3, is, in six months $3.36. I know of nothing that grows in value so fast as money at 2 per cent. a month. And not withstanding that this seems extortion, the pawnbroker

DOES MUCH GOOD.

He stands between the poor and starvation, and saves many a one from theft, or worse. He is the bridge over which they pass. If the help he extends, lasts them till they get something to do, they are all right—if not, they go down, as they would, without him. He is not the hardest-hearted man in the world, though he has only to do with misery and crime, and his profits are not more than he is justly entitled to on his capital. It is a queer business, though.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR 1875.

The best judges have faith that business, during the coming year, will be much better than during the last. In fact the shrewdest men say that the tide has already turned, and that the course from this time will be onward and upward. In spite of the terrible depression, there have been no more merchantile failures this year than were gazetted the year before, and if 1873 were credited (or charged) with the bankruptcies and financial distresses realy belonging to it, the present year would have the better record of the two as regards failures. The old stocks are very nearly consumed, and manufacturing must revive, and with the resumption of manufacturing comes briskness in everything. And one more important item. During the past twelve months our people have been schooled in economy.—Four hundred million dollars will represent the amount that has been economized during 1874. The crops have been good, the rural districts are sound, and both in town and country much of the demoralization of the war has been sloughed off. Business men are less speculative in their habits and ventures. We may calculate upon a somewhat general return of the old methods of doing business, and a consequent re-establishment of confidence between all classes of the community.

One of our troubles, and the principal one, has been the fearfully fast rate at which we lived. The war begot extravagance, and it is easier to fall into extravagrant habits than it is to fall out of them. When greenbacks were as thick as flies about a butcher's shop, no one cared as to the cost of the article nor wanted. But when the supply ceased or was lessened, it was difficult to cut down expenses correspondingly. Consequently there was trouble. Those who did retrench came out all right—those who did not, but attempted to make additional business carry them along in the old way, went under. This class is about all under now, and business is in safer hands. I predict a good, safe prosperous year. Not so fast a year as some of its predecessors, but a year in which he who does business on decent principles will get through better than he commenced, and the country will make good fair, safe progress. There will not be so many railroads built as in former years—there will be fewer North Pacific bubbles than formerly, all of which those who were bitten in those schemes will be glad to hear. But good, sound business men will do a good sound business.

BUILDING IN BROOKLYN.

The total number of buildings erected in Brooklyn for six years has been as follows:

1869.....	2,671	1872.....	2,015
1870.....	2,486	1873.....	1 920
1871.....	2,214	1874.....	1,319

The falling off in New York is just as marked. There was a vast amount of over building in both cities up to '69. The business of the city has not increased as was anticipated, and the number of empty houses warn speculators against going largely into brick and mortar. The fact is, New York has overdone it largely, and she is suffering now from the inevitable reaction. Let us hope that with better times the good old town will come up to the expectations of her progressive men.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

To your readers. May they all live long and prosper—and pay. PIETRO.

Letter from Iowa.

ARCADIA, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—While at home in Clay township, Huntingdon county, I was a pretty constant reader of your paper and I have often thought since I came West that I would write a letter now and then for the columns of the JOURNAL, but as often deferred it, waiting for more experience before I would attempt to describe any portion of the "Great West." A residence of nearly three years in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, has given me a pretty general idea of the soil, productions, climate, &c., of these States that I am somewhat assured of what I could say thereof might be of interest to your many readers, especially the farming class, who are always more or less interested in anything that relates to the West.

When I was a child, Illinois was considered "The far West," and I can remember hearing those who had been there talk of her rolling prairies, dotted here and there with clusters of trees resembling islands in mid ocean and I longed to see them; now she is an old State and the number of forest trees planted of late years has materially changed the aspect of what was once an open, rolling prairie country. The cottonwood, soft maple and a few other forest trees, springing up wherever planted as if by magic, soon hid from view those long stretches of level land, and proved effectual barriers to the terrific storms of wind and rain that sometimes swept across this State.

Illinois at once took the lead as a wheat growing State, and annually shipped millions of bushels to eastern markets; to-day she buys her wheat from her sister States. The farmers, delighted with the large crops they were raising, farmed the land year after year with the same kind of grain, never changing, never fertilizing, burning their stacks of straw to get them out of the way, and the result was that wheat became the poorest crop they could raise. Next they tried corn, and year after year four-fifths of Central and Northern Illinois was one vast corn-field. With their corn planters, walking and riding cultivators, two men could easily plant and tend from one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres, but the quantity raised was so great that soon shelled corn became a drug upon the market and only brought from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel. They then turned their attention to stock raising, preferring to feed their corn rather than sell at those figures. This was the wisest thing they could have done and in the end has proved a good investment; nowhere in the West will you see finer stock, mostly blooded, than in Illinois, and, wherever offered for sale, brings a high price.

Good farming land—and I speak of the Central and Northern portions of the State—cannot be purchased for less than 50 and 75 cents per acre—proximity to the railroads determining the price, as is the case in all the Western States. What timber land there is is found only along the streams, and commands about the same, and, in some places, even twice as much as the prairie. Renters give one-third of all they raise, and farm hands receive from twenty to thirty dollars per month.

Illinois, in regard to education, is far ahead of any other Western State. Her school laws, models of compactness and thoroughness, rigidly enforced by an efficient State Superintendent, have given an impulse to educational matters, which is finding a hearty response from her thousands of teachers as they assemble annually throughout the State at their conventions, to discuss the best methods of imparting knowledge. She not only demands of her teachers a thorough knowledge of the common school branches, but an ability to teach any of the Natural Sciences before they are entitled to a certificate of any grade whatever. Her school buildings are the finest I have ever seen. Principals of graded schools receive from $800 to $2500 salary per year; assistants, from $40 to $75 per month; teachers in country schools from $35 to $55 per month, according to qualifications and experience.

In regard to agricultural manufacturies, Illinois ranks second to no other State. You cannot enter a town that pretends to be of any importance whatever but you will find manufactories of wind mills which will sell all the way from $50, for a one horse power, up to $350, for a six horse power, capable of grinding, shelling, &c., harvesters, whereon three men can bind where the grain is heavy, wagons, gang plows, which turn from two to four furrows, corn-shellers and planters, flour and paper mills, woolen factories, &c., all busily engaged in turning out their respective products and finding a ready market, not only at home, but all through the West and south west, some even receiving orders from Texas and California.

Passing through the older settled portions of the State, you see nothing but well tilled farms, with yards of hogs, herds of cattle, great corn fields, splendid orchards, containing fruits of almost every variety, substantial farm buildings, and a region of country which, as a whole, is quite near perfection. The black, deep soil produces corn and the domestic grasses so abundantly that any other than a slothful farmer can scarcely avoid growing rich. Within a few hour's ride of a great market—Chicago—where they find a ready sale for every farm product that can be converted into money, the Illinois farmer ought to be contented, still he is not. The majority of the counties, flushed with the seeming prosperity that surrounded them in their earlier days, built costly school houses, county buildings, bridges, &c., which for the most part they could have waited awhile, and now the farmer enjoys the satisfaction in paying enormous taxes. Without an Eastern farmer can command his thousands of greenbacks and a vast amount of experience, I don't think Illinois would be the State he would wish to settle in. A man there with capital, as in any enterprising place, cannot fail to make money, while he who has not the cash, is best off amongst his native hills. I will write you anon of Wisconsin, Minnesota and finally Iowa.

JOE FRANK CORBIN.

Letter from Montgomery County.

URSINUS COLLEGE, FREELAND, Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 9, 1874.

MR. DURBORROW:—*Dear Sir:*—Through the mistake of some postmaster our JOURNAL of last week was missent and did not reach its destination until a few days after its regular time; but, no difference, anxiously waiting for it a few days only made it more interesting. In it, however we find a brief, *Black*-looking correspondence from Mercersburg which was, undoubtedly, meant for our special notice.

(But, before going any further, Mr. Editor, we wish plainly to state that we do not mean "a coutroversy," as the gentle manly "B.," slightly insinuated, nor will we further engage in any thing of that kind, but henceforth our correspondence shall be entirely of a general character.)

The very spirit manifested in Mr. "B.'s" letter plainly demonstrates that our statements were only *too well* founded, and that, of itself, is enough to condemn it in the estimation of any thinking reader; and this, no doubt, led him to say what he did, evidently without mature reflection.

In regard to our "passing judgment on colleges," we were surprised at the idea! Knowing that we had not done so. We merely reiterated a common statement; "that the course of study here is much higher than those of similar institutions," and gave our principle authors, and did *not* rely on our own inefficient judgment to any extent whatever; and to further prove that our statement was not a lie—as the gentlemanly "B." almost plainly expressed it—we submit to you the following facts, which, if doubted, can be corroborated by a number of others directly acquainted with them:

We do not doubt that the gentleman referred to by the gentlemanly "B" was only able to "enter Freshman *only on probation!*" Even after passing four months as a Freshman here, when we consider what the gentlemanly "B.," failed to relate:—"that the gentleman after leaving here was engaged for several (three) years at his trade, before entering College again;" and we feel confident that, had he came back here to be examined, he could not have entered Freshman, *even on probation!* And, in regard to those few, who by earnest efforts they succeeded in alluring to Lancaster, we can prove that those who left here with good certificates, were admitted to their respective classes without examination, and the only excuse of the last one who went from here to Lancaster was, "*that he would be able to graduate higher in his class there than here!*"

Two others to whom we wish to turn your attention, prepared for, and passed part of their college course here, and then went to La Fayette College, at Easton, Pa., merely as a matter of choice, and were not only admitted to their respective classes, but, *are standing second in them!*—One in a class of more than a hundred, and the other in a class of upwards of ninety students,—And does Mercersburg pretend to compare with La Fayette?

Mr. Editor, we could forward you many more facts, bearing on the matter in hand with equal force, but we will let this suffice; our letter has already become longer than we intended that it should. We solicit your indulgence "this once," yet on this subject, and promise hereafter to confine our correspondence to matter of a more pleasing character. That *black* cloud and storm from Mercersburg, was uncalled for, and had it not been for his gross misrepresentations and wrong interpretations of my former letter there would be no occasion for this, which I do not wish you to class among my regular correspondence.

Mr. "B.'s," personal allusions we will not stop to notice, but wish *gently* to remind him that we were not always a "typo"—which itself is no mean position—and that we have seen sections of country, which, though they did not surpass Cumberland Valley in beautiful farms, were far more interesting on account of their scenery, diversified by nature and by works of art; and foremost among these is the route to Ursinus.

Yours fraternally, ALBERT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, January 8.—A Paris special says that MacMahon has decided to summon Dufaure, Labonlace, DeLarcy, and Castellan to form a cabinet and agree as to the political programme. It is certain that this attempt to constitute a Cabinet from Wednesday's majority in the Assembly will be fruitless, but it is indispensable to render MacMahon's position clear in the eyes of the nation, and prove the impossibility of any government securing the continued support of the majority. MacMahon will then be free to choose a Cabinet from those whose programme he can accept, and this Cabinet will be charged with the conduct of the general election.

PARIS, January 8.—DeLarcy has declared his inability to form a new Cabinet, and President MacMahon has applied to Dufaure to undertake the task.

LONDON, January 8.—A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that M. Dufaure's interview with the President was without result. No combination can be effected before to-morrow or Monday.

Clippings from State Exchanges.

Henry J. Jule, aged fifty years, fell dead in Erie on Monday.

The police of Philadelphia arrested 32,114 persons during 1874.

About a dozen families in Erie are sick from eating diseased pork.

A Greensburg family has used the same stove for twenty eight years.

There were 322 deaths in Philadelphia last week—44 from consumption.

A Norristown pet crow committed suicide by swallowing a steel pen.

Rudolph Wolf committed suicide at Durlash, Lancaster county, on Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, rector of the Episcopal church, Greensburg, has resigned.

The police of Harrisburg have arrested a gang of five expert thieves, who have been operating in that city for several months past.

It is estimated that the expenses of the city of Philadelphia for 1875, will be $13,947,435. The appropriations by Councils amount to $11,258,589.

Mr. E. A. Corey, of Erie county, found $1,500 in bonds while gunning near West Springfield. They had been stolen, and secreted in the woods by the thief.

The Reading Hardware Company are engaged in filling an order for sixty thousand castors, the largest order for that class of goods ever filled in their establishment.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Tom Collins is not a myth. He is the New Orleans agent of the Associated Press.

General despondency now holds the chief command in the Louisiana White League.

Large quantities of fine pickerel are now being captured through the ice on Chautauqua Lake.

Mink skins of a prime quality, such as once sold for $6.50 and $7.00, are now bought at from $1 50 to $3.00.

The question of abolishing capital punishment will come prominently before the Maine Legislature this winter.

Of all the women who served in the war in various capacities, only one was pensioned for physical disabilities.

The White League proposes to "groan" General Sheridan. We guess, however, he will survive the amalgamated bray.

The value of imports at Boston last year was $49,780, 806; in 1873. $60.411,697 a decrease during 187 of $10,620,891.

Western steamboatmen are loud in their praises of the efficacy of the signal light branch of Government river improvement.

"Mrs. Clarke, of Syracuse, lured by the false notes of one Drum, cloped with him, and now has to face the music." He was a snare drum.

The public school system of San Francisco, which was first founded in 1849, now embraces 48 schools, 500 teachers and 25,000 scholars.

A young ladies' boarding-school, of Burlington, N. J., has been entirely broken up by the occurrence of thirty-eight cases of typhoid fever.

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad are inviting proposals for 47,000 tons of railroad iron for the road, of which 22,000 tons are steel rails.

The New England cotton and woolen manufacturers are receiving a larger number of foreign orders for goods than at any former period in their history.

The European governments are taking action against the potato-bug. Decrees have been fulminated and instructions promulgated to bar his progress.

There is a great deal of roseate speculation in Massachusetts about the influence of the discovery of those Newburyport mines on the future of New England.

The use of horse and mule flesh for food is rapidly spreading in Paris, it being the chief diet of the poor, who can't afford to pay the high prices demanded for beef.

Take care of the pennies. The Union Dime Savings bank of New York, boasts of assets exceeding $11,000.000, and a surplus accumulation of more than $1,000,000.

When Kalakaua, who is a shrewd observer, has gone home, he will probably say of us, as Melnotte said of the fickle Pauline: "It is the prince thon lovest, not the man."

The case of the steamship L'Amerique, one of great interest and importance to maritime people, has just been decided by giving the salvors $90,000 for their services.

The following toothsome advertisement is printed in the *Globe*, at Golden, Colorado: "Buffalo meat, venison, jackass rabbits, antelope, poultry, etc., at the corner market."

The Democratic papers are yelling themselves into an acute bronchial affection over Sheridan's interference with the diabolical schemes of the Louisiana White Leaguers.

Personal.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Dr Barnes, son of the Surgeon General, to Miss Hattie Chew.

Disraeli is wintering in Bournemouth, a quiet, old fashioned sea side village in Hampshire, on the south coast of England.

Drs. Chase and Clapp, who were tried by the Massachusetts Medical Society for practicing homœopathy, have been expelled.

Joseph Harper, a centenarian, died in Georgetown, D. C, at the age of 106 years, on the 5th inst. Deceased had been blind for nearly eighty years.

Major General McCorkle, late of the Confederate States army, comes to the front in Missouri as the candidate of the Democratic party for the United States Senatorship.

Two of Theodore Tilton's children are at school at Washington, Conn. Miss Florence Tilton, the oldest daughter, who is at present teaching in Brooklyn, spent Christmas with them.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison speaks of the late Gerrit Smith, in an article in the *Independent*, as a man "hardly to be paralleled among the benefactors of mankind in this or any other country."

Miss Eleanor Blenkhorn, a school mistress, living near Sheffield, England, has obtained from a jury a verdict for £600 against Mr. Minnett, a farmer, for breach of promise of marriage. He had courted her for ten years, and at length, when some pecuniary misfortune had overtaken her, broke off the engagement, and wrote to her to say he thought she would not make a farmer's wife.

A lady in the Treasury Department reported to Gen. Spinner that she wanted to marry Mr. Smith in the department, to which the old watch-dog consented. Presently came another young lady who wanted to "marry Mr. Smith." She was an old young lady, and wanted another Smith, but Spinner did not see it. He sent for the first Smith, and ordered him to marry the old young lady or be discharged for bigamy. Next day the two Smiths married the two young ladies, and Spinner discharged them all four to make sure that he had no bigamists in his office.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulent is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate of your Medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sir—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

A Horrible Scene.

ST. LOUIS January 7.—The *Republican* has a special from Topeka, Kansas, stating that Joseph B. North, alias Buffalo Joe, who murdered George Jones, on Christmas evening a year ago, was hung to a telegraph pole by a mob on the night of December 30, at Wallace, Kansas. The knot of the rope with which he was hanged caught under his chin, and did not choke him, so he hung for a long time in that position talking to the mob, imploring them to release him, but received only jeers in return. He did not die for over two hours, and finally froze to death. The sheriff of Ellis county is after the mob, and the leaders will soon be captured.

New To-Day.

EMPLOYMENT.—Male and Female Agents to sell our new paper packages, $5 to $10 guaranteed. Sample 25c by mail, also 6 fine oil chromos for 50c. T. L. BENTON & CO., 38 South 6th st., Reading, Pa. Jan.13-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of DAVID DECKER, deceased.*] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon, on the estate of David Decker, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. E. HENRY, Administrator.
Jan.13-6t.

GEO. L. PEABODY & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

SEEDS, GRAIN, FLOUR, &C.,

325 LIBERTY STREET,
Jan.13-2mos. PITTSBURG, PA.

COST SALE.

Being determined to quit the Drug business, I offer my whole stock of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet and Fancy Articles AT COST. I will sell at 10 per cent. below cost to physicians, or others, buying to the amount of five dollars or upwards.

A GOOD CHANCE

is offered to any person wishing to engage in the drug business, I will sell the stock or fixtures separately, by inventory if desired, at 20 per cent. discount on wholesale prices.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON,
Huntingdon, Pa.
N. W. Cor. Third and Allegheny.
Jan.13.1875.

EVERY LADY SHOULD TAKE IT.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

The Cheapest and Best in the World. Postage Pre-Paid on all Subscriptions.

This popular Monthly Magazine gives more for the money than any in the world. For 1875, it will be greatly improved. It will contain one thousand pages, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored Berlin patterns, twelve mammoth colored fashions, nine hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music. All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, postage prepaid by the publisher, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETTES are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1875, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETTES will be given, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Marietta Holley and Daisy Ventnor. MAMMOTH COLORED FASHION PLATES ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and are unequaled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also, household and other receipts; in short, everything interesting to ladies. Superb Premium Engraving to every person getting up either of the following clubs for 1875 will be sent gratis, a copy of our new and splendid mezzotint for framing, (size 21 inches by 26), "Washington's First Interview with his Wife." This is a five dollar engraving, and the most desirable premium ever offered. For large clubs, as will be seen below, an extra copy of the Magazine will be sent in addition.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.

Postage pre-paid by the Publisher.

2 Copies for $3.60, 3 copies for $4.80. Postage pre-paid on the club, with a copy of the superb mezzotint (21x26) "Washington's First Interview with his Wife," to the person getting up the club.

6 copies for $10.00, 9 copies for $14.00, 12 copies for $18.00. Postage pre-paid on the club, with both an extra copy of the Magazine and the superb mezzotint, "Washington's First Interview with his Wife," to the person getting up the club.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa

☞ Specimens sent gratis if written for.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of JOHN M. STEWART, dec'd.*] Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living near M'Alevey's Fort on the estate of James M. Stewart, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES STEWART, Executor.
Jan.6-6t.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1875.

A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Of this book CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER writes: In the bound volume of ST. NICHOLAS, with its glory of red and gold, we have a permenant addition to the literature of the young. Never before has so much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children. It is a continued educator of their taste and of their honor and courage. I do not see how it can be made any better, and if the children don't like it I think it is time to begin to change the kind of children in this country."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1875.

The prospectus of the second volume shows that there is to be no falling off, but an increase in its literary and pictorial attractions. Among other attractive features are

TWO SPLENDID SERIAL STORIES,

"THE YOUNG SURVEYOR,"

by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of the Jack Hazard Stories

"EIGHT COUSINS,"

by LOUISA M. ALCOTT, author of "Little Women," etc.

The peculiar features of ST. NICHOLAS, which have conduced so largely to its popularity, will be kept up with spirit.

Short and easy stories in French, German and Latin for translation, will appear occasionally, while Jack-in-the-Pulpit, the Letter Box, and The Riddle Box, will continue to be full of interest, and the department for every young readers will be enlarged.

BAYARD TAYLOR and other distinguished travellers will give Stories of Foreign Countries.

MR. RICHARD will continue his series of delightful and instructive Papers on Practical Subjects.

MR. BARTLETT and others will attend to the department of Home Entertainments, Tableaux Vivants, etc.

New writers, in addition to our present large corps of contributors, will give young people of all ages, Poems, Jingles, Stories, Sketches, and Papers on History, Biography, Travel, Adventure, Natural History, Out door and In-door Sports, Boys' and Girls' Handicraft, Kindergarten Games, Literature, Popular Science, with a hearty sprinkling of fun throughout the volume.

Price, $3.00 a year—but up to January 1st we will send the twelve numbers for the year just closed (Vol. I.) for only $2.00. The same, elegantly bound in red and gold, will be sent, charges paid, for $4.00.

One year's subscription and twelve back numbers, $5.00. One year's subscription and volume one, bound as above, sent, charges paid, for $6.00.

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500 PIANOS and ORGANS

NEW and SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, etc.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

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has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—*Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick-headache, &c. Shun Imitations.

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THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD

BETHESDA WATER. It has restored thousands from the brink of the grave; given health and strength to those deemed beyond the reach of all medical science, and turned the path of affliction to one of happiness in the blessings within its virtues. It cures the deadly Bright's disease and Diabetes; eradicates all diseases of the kidneys; restores the urinary organs to strength and power—in a word, it is a natural restorer of health, and has performed the most wonderful and miraculous cures of any known specific on the globe. Address, for circulars, &c., COL. R. DUNN R, Wantasha, Wis.

COPYING COMPENSATION LIBERAL. Reference to one willing to earn part of her expenses at school. Revd. W. H. KINGSBURY, Ladies' Seminary, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ANOTHER

OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., TO THE 27th OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED

One Grand Cash Gift		$250 00
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One Grand Cash Gift		75 00
One Grand Cash Gift		50 00
One Grand Cash Gift		25 00
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each	100 00
10 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	100 00
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	150 00
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100 00
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100 00
50 Cash Gifts	2,000 each	100 00
100 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	100 00
200 Cash Gifts	500 each	100 00
500 Cash Gifts	100 each	50

The Huntingdon Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1875.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-made and Stolen.

"Have you rented yet?"

Lent commences March 10.

Sleighing was good Saturday.

Rev. Mead is an artistic skater.

To make business brisk advertise.

A big shooting match is on the tapis.

Somerset county has a fatal horse disease.

Saturday night was the coldest of the season.

The *Cove Record* enterprise has been abandoned.

A large band of gypsies are encamped near Altoona.

Blonde hair is now called "the light fantastic tow."

The ice crop has been secured in excellent condition.

The mercury, on Sunday morning, reached four degrees below zero.

The Commissioners and Auditors are busy settling the annual accounts.

The iron business is said to be looking up a little. We hope this may be true.

A public benefactor is he who sprinkles ashes on the slippery pavements.

We understand that March, Stewart & Co., closed their mill on Friday last.

Plenty of SNAP at the JOURNAL Store. It is a most capital game for children.

Japanese Backgammon—a most popular game—for sale at the JOURNAL Store.

An Altoonian, named Cramer, has been arrested for counterfeiting five cent pieces.

People, who have ice-houses, spared no efforts to fill them during the late cold snap.

Buy one of those handsome diaries at the JOURNAL Store. They are remarkably cheap.

Rev. G. Chappell, late of Tyrone, has been ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Mill Creek.

At Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, the mercury stood at 13 degrees below zero.

The sale of the Barree Forge property brings a large quantity of money into this county.

It is rumored that an extensive strike of railroad engineers will occur during this month.

The snow on Thursday evening last tickled the boys and girls who were prepared for coasting.

Geo. H. Spang, Esq., Democratic member of the Legislature from Bedford county, has been quite ill.

The hall above the post office is where the "light fantastic toe" will be tripped to-night, (Tuesday.)

A week of prayer was kept up at the Lone Star School House, Union township, with much success.

At daylight, on Monday morning, the mercury indicated 11 degrees below zero, at this place. Ugh!

The shovel brigade was out in force on Friday morning, removing the "beautiful" from the sidewalks.

If our Water Works were under contract, at this time, what a god-send it would be to our laboring people.

The men suffered so fearfully at the coal wharf on Saturday, that they could scarcely perform their duties.

The Iron and Coal regions are suffering while the agricultural districts are comparatively little affected.

The man who lost his eyesight reading a borrowed newspaper, recovered it soon after becoming a subscriber.

It is announced that the Pennsylvania railroad will reduce the passenger fare fifty per cent. on the 15th inst.

Altoona is cursed with a gang of outlaws who stone houses and smash in windows for those who displease them.

Dr. George B. Orlady will be admitted to practice in the several Courts of Blair county at the next term of Court.

Our hearty and good-looking friend, Geo. McAlevy, esq., of McAlevy's Fort, tells us that the cold up in that locality was intense.

The fire at H. Greenberg's, on Monday night of last week, though it did comparatively little damage, frightened some people badly.

The Cambria Iron and Steel Works, at Johnstown, are running on full time, giving employment to over four thousand persons.

A social is advertised for Leister's Hall, on the evening of the 12th inst. Let them "chase the fleeting hours with flying feet."

A great many persons begin to economize by stopping their family paper. So they have food for the body they care nothing about the brain.

A young son of Fred Mœbus, had his head badly cut, on Friday evening last, by being thrown from his sled while coasting on the hill.

East Liberty is not the best place in America to gain intelligence of slow railroad trains. The agent don't know. We tried him on Sunday last.

There is not quite as much black smoke about Pittsburgh as usual, but occasionally there is a bust, and then the city is gloomy enough.

John Myers, of this place, a brakeman on the P. R. R., had one of his hands badly injured, on Wednesday last, whilst engaged in coupling cars.

Burchinell & Son's Planing Mill shut down on Monday after Christmas. If they have not already started up they will as soon as orders accumulate.

Geo. D. Shuck, Esq., one of Bedford's most substantial citizens, died very suddenly on Sunday a week ago. His death caused much excitement.

A couple of enterprising bootblacks, from Cumberland, Md., lit down here on Saturday, and have been "shinin' 'em up" since. They deserve to win.

The naughty whistle, which used to be such an annoyance to nervous people, is seldom heard. A vote of thanks is due the Board of Railroad Directors.

Capt. David Decker, who was well known to the entire community, as a successful boatman, died, on Monday evening of last week, after only a few days illness.

The "Atlantic" and "Pacific"—mighty names—but when applied to Express trains are not always indicative of promptness. Both were badly behind time on Sunday.

Robert Wallace, esq., for many years a citizen of this place, died at his residence, in the village of Wallaceton, Clearfield county, on the 2d inst., at the ripe old age of 83 years.

Michael Boring, of Union township, knows what it is to turn out on a cold night. He tried it on Saturday night last; but then he has turned out before—this being the twelfth.

The passengers, who came through from the West, on the Atlantic Express, on Sunday evening, were lavish in their praises of P. R. R. coaches, compared with those on some other roads.

Huntingdon appears to be as dead as a stone from a literary point of view. There is not a single literary society or club in the place. Brains are at a discount. The country is distancing us.

The school director's, teachers, or somebody, should prevent the boys from coasting on the sidewalk leading to the public school buildings. At present it is unsafe for small children to travel in that vicinity.

The most righteous man in the world would find great difficulty in getting out of Pittsburgh with clean hands, though his visit were only prolonged a sufficient length of time to get an idea of the average Pittsburgher.

Now is the popular season of the year to get up donations for your minister, and carry him a few pounds of dried apples, a bushel of potatoes and three yards of cotton cloth, and damage the house to the extent of fifty dollars.

On Saturday Pittsburgh got up the greatest success on of squalls within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The combined blowing of the "oldest," the "only," the "largest," and all the rest of them, was a mere bagatelle in comparison.

A few of Altoona's ill-bred young men got into the ladies' car, of the Atlantic Express, somewhere in Cambria county, on Sunday evening last, and filled it with smoke while the conductor and brakemen were out protecting the lives of their passengers. Shame!

The Ladies' Fair and Festival, held in the borough of Bedford, during the holidays, for the benefit of the Catholic Church, in that place, proved a great success, both socially and financially. The ladies realized, clear of all expenses, almost $900. Good for old Bedford.

Messrs. Akers and Fleming, of the Altoona *Mirror*, who have been summoned to answer for a certain article, published in the said *Mirror*, dropped into our sanctum on Monday. They are good-natured fellows, and we have no doubt did the mischief to make a little sport for the boys. We hope that the matter will be honorably arranged.

The Gas Company has made a reduction of ten per cent. for prompt payment. This makes the actual cost $3.60 per 1000 feet if paid within five days. This is still too high. If it had been reduced to $3.00, with a penalty of five per cent. people might be induced to forego coal oil, but at the present figure there is still too much disparity in the price of the articles.

Business men, who are in debt, find it very difficult to get along at present, but, we think, the bottom has been reached. Instead of tightening the reins, slack up and help your neighbor. You don't know how soon you may need his assistance in turn. Selfishness invariably comes home, and it ought to. Who does not despise in his heart the man who knows nothing but self?

THE COLDEST OF THE SEASON.—The weather of Saturday night, yesterday and last night, was by far the coldest that we have experienced the present winter. On Saturday morning the temperature began to rise, and by night it had grown so cold as to almost make one believe that he had been transplanted to the regions known as Greenland's icy mountains. The change was so precipitate that many of us were not prepared for it, hence it burst upon us with two-fold intensity. Indeed it was next to impossible to remain out on the street for any length of time, while in the house it was found to be actually necessary to hug the stove in the effort to keep the blood in circulation. At nine o'clock on Saturday night the thermometer marked six degrees below zero, while the depot officials, whose duties require them to be out at almost all hours of the night, solemnly aver that between the hours of twelve o'clock midnight and four o'clock Sunday morning, it was colder than they ever before experienced. At the latter hour the thermometer registered fourteen degrees below zero, and at later hours in the morning different thermometers ranged from ten to thirteen degrees below.

At points east of this the weather was nearly as cold, railway flagmen informing us that they could not keep their lamps burning longer than a half an hour at a time on account of the oil freezing.

At points west of Altoona the weather is reported to have been still colder—the thermometer registering sixteen degrees below zero at Gallitzin, on the summit of the Alleghenies, and also at other places further westward. Freight brakemen report a terrible time and a great deal of suffering, it being stated on good authority that some twenty-five or thirty trainmen had either their feet or hands frozen while on duty. We are told that one brakeman stood in the water in the Conemaugh river, in his stockingless feet, in the effort to get the frost out of them, for a period of over a quarter of an hour, whilst another, whose feet had swollen terribly, was compelled to walk a great distance in his boot legs, it being an utter impossibility for him to draw his boots on. Many similar cases are reported, and from all that can be gleaned it was certainly one of the roughest nights, so far as cold weather is concerned, that railroaders ever experienced.

Now, more than ever, should the wants of the poor and needy be looked after, or else great suffering may ensue. A little pile of coals soon disappears in the effort to successfully contend against the arctic gales which are sweeping down upon us. The several benevolent associations in the city have been doing a noble work the present winter, and are deserving of the highest credit, and while we cheerfully accord to them the same, we trust that they will not grow weary in well doing, and also that all who are in positions to do so will encourage them and strengthen their hands to the fullest extent.—*Altoona Tribune, Jan.* 11.

ORBISONIA ITEMS.—The following are clipped from the *Leader:*

'Squire Kelly had court on Saturday last.

Our citizens are busy now, putting away ice.

Mount Union had a festival on Christmas evening.

Mr. Stoler, the president elect of the Literary society, makes a very good presiding officer.

The sleighing party on Christmas evening to Mount Union, was a very enjoyable affair indeed. We speak from personal experience.

An Orbisonia girl disobeyed her father in the choice of a lover, and he whipped her with a dogwood stick. The wood was poisonous, and the stern parent's hands are swollen like boxing gloves; all of which reads like a triumph for Cupid.

Quite a number of our townsmen were arrested on Saturday last and taken before 'Squire Kelley, on a charge of dispensing spiritous liquors in violation of the Local Option Law. After court being in session the greater part of the day, the parties came to a compromise by signing a pledge never, while local option lasts, to sell any more liquor. So the matter dropped for the present.

If you want pictures or chromos the JOURNAL Store is the place to buy them. tf.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION AT ORBISONIA.—The second Local Institute, under direction of the H. C. S. S. Convention, assembled pursuant to appointment, in the Methodist Church, at Orbisonia, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 10 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. of the 11th.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Brown, chairman of the committee on Local Institutes, and organized by the election of Hon. Wm. B. Leas, of Shirleysburg, as Chairman, with the following persons as Vice Presidents: J. A. Brown, Huntingdon; John Whiteside, Orbisonia; J. R. Simpson, esq., Huntingdon; Samuel M'Vitty, esq., Clay township; Rev. John Palmer, Dudley.

W. R. Baker and R. McDivitt, esqrs., were chosen as Secretaries.

After a brief but feeling and appropriate address, by the chairman, Rev. W. Prideaux, of Shirleysburg, opened the exercises by reading of the Scriptures and prayer, and the Convention then joined in a Praise and Promise Meeting, consisting of prayer and the recital of Scripture texts, with singing, in which all joined.

Levi Garner, W. H. Brewster, and J. R. Simpson, esqrs., were appointed a committee to arrange business and decide on what questions should be discussed.

A half hour was then devoted to general remarks on the true aim of Sabbath Schools, and the advantages of organized, systematic effort in the work. The promotion of God's glory, in bringing children to Christ, and to reach unconverted parents, through the medium of the children, were held to be the true end and aim of Sabbath Schools, while the importance of organized effort was apparent in its effects as seen in the advancement of the cause since this feature was inaugurated.

The Business Committee reported for the afternoon session the following order of exercises, which was adopted: 1st. Childrens' meeting, composed of the different Sabbath Schools of the town, to assemble in this building, at 2 o'clock, to be addressed by Messrs. Samuel M'Vitty, David Dunn, J. R. Simpson, and others, in ten minute speeches. J. A. Brown to instruct in the service of song. 2nd. Discussion of the subject—How shall we soonest bring the children to Jesus? To be opened by Rev. John Palmer, in a ten minute address, and followed by five minute addresses.—3rd. What constitutes success in Sabbath School work? To be opened by John Whitney in a ten minute address, followed by five minute addresses.

The remainder of this session was occupied in hearing brief verbal reports from the different schools represented.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was opened with prayer by Samuel M'Vitty, esq., and the hearing of verbal reports from the schools was continued.

At 2 o'clock the children from the schools assembled, filling the house almost to the exclusion of spectators. They were entertained by the gentlemen to whom this duty had been assigned, in brief addresses suited to the capacity of the juvenile mind, to which they listened with respectful and becoming attention. Mr. M'Vitty, the first speaker, dwelt forcibly on the advance made in the Sabbath School work within the last fifty years, and illustrated it by contrasting the school which he first attended with those of the present day. He urged upon the children and teachers alike the importance of taking advantage of the present facilities for improvement.

Mr. Simpson spoke of the great and important event, in the planetary world, and the world of science, which was that day transpiring, namely, the transit of Venus across the sun's disc, and concluded by exhorting the children to love and reverence the great God who made the sun and stars, and swung this earth into existence, and who cares for the creatures of His creation.

Mr. Dunn reminded the children that they were to be the teachers of the Sunday Schools, when we sleep beneath the clods of the valley, and that some of them might be called on to solve problems more profound than any that the world of science had yet discovered. The great truths of revelation come down to us in chaste, beautiful words, sublime in their simplicity. He spoke of the seventy thousand children in the Sabbath Schools of New York city, thirty thousand of whom were vagrants and outcasts, gathered in from the streets and alleys, and exhorted the children to love and worship God that they might be worthy of His blessing.

The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music, vocal and instrumental.

Mr. Brown then introduced the subject assigned him, and illustrated his method of teaching bible truths by means of song.

Mr. Palmer opened the discussion of the subject, "How shall we soonest bring the children to Jesus?" 1st. By employing the children measureably in the work. We have hopes of making lasting impressions when we have gained the attention of the child, and will thus lead it from vice to virtue. Great truths should be simplified by means of objects. Teach them to sing God's praises, and simplify the word to them and thus lead them to love the Lord with all their hearts.

Mr. N. B. Corbin strongly advocated a personal appeal to each member of the class on the subject of their soul's salvation, and spoke of the gratifying results arising therefrom in his experience as a teacher.

Mr. Brown said we should teach no lesson without pointing our children to Jesus.

Mr. Simpson advocated the importance of early leading children to the Saviour. They may start in the Lord's service from the time they first learn to prattle.

Mr. Prideaux, spoke of the skepticism in the minds of even true Christians, in reference to the age at which children might be made susceptible of religious impressions. They use their minds, he said, much sooner than we think they do, a fact which he illustrated by some very touching incidents in his own experience.

The question, "What constitutes success in the Sabbath School Work?" was opened by Mr. Whitney. Faith is necessary in order to success in anything. Genuine piety and a constant attendance on God, are also essential to success. We should never lose sight of the conversion of the child and our efforts should be constantly directed to this object.

Mr. McDivitt said the true secret of success was in following the example of the Great Teacher, who won the hearts of children and adults by sympathy and love. Example is stronger than precept, and to win souls to Christ—which is the admitted object of the Sabbath School—we must be like Him.

The discussion on this subject closed, and the Business Committee reported the exercises for the evening Lesson, when, after singing, and prayer by Prof. R. M. McNeal, the convention adjourned to meet at 6½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The subject, "What are some of the gratifications of Superintendents and teachers?" was opened by Rev. J. B. Kidder, of Shirleysburg. The Superintendent should love the work. It should be no task work, and for no earthly consideration; but because he loves the Master, and the souls of all men. He must be apt to teach and have that peculiar cast of mind that he can enter into the ideas of the young. He must be a good judge of human nature, and be punctual in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Brown spoke of the gratifications of the teacher as even more important. He should be a student of God's Word, and a man of prayer.

Mr. Miller, said love for the Master and for His cause were necessary to success. If we love Jesus we will seek the salvation of others.

The subject, "What are some of the benefits of the Uniform Lesson System?" was opened by Mr. Dunn. He rehearsed the history of the system from its organization by the International Convention of all the Protestant Churches, at Indianapolis, in 1872, and said one great advantage of it was a better acquaintance with the sacred Scriptures than that afforded before its introduction. Uniformity in all things secures success. The doctrine of the communion of Saints is well set forth in the fact that thousands all over this land, and the civilized world are pondering on the same lesson at the same time.

Mr. Simpson referred to the benefits of the system as manifested by the fact that we are always ready to take our place in the school, no matter where we may be, and that it brings the whole school to the study of a certain lesson on a certain day.

Mr. Prideaux, spoke of the advantage it afforded the pastor, when visiting the Sabbath School, in furnishing him with a theme on which to address the school.

Mr. Palmer, spoke of the advantages derived from the beautiful harmony between the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and the home study of the Lessons.

Mr. Kidder spoke of the uniformity of feeling and action, amongst Christians, which it promoted.

Mr. Leas, spoke of the interest this system inspired amongst teachers and scholars.

The subject, "How can Sabbath Schools in rural districts be profitably kept up in the winter season?" was opened by Mr. Downing, who remarked that all that was necessary was a comfortable place of meeting, comfortable clothing, and an interest on the part of parents and teachers.

Mr. Smith took about the same view of the question, and said the principal difficulty was the negligence of parents.

Mr. Palmer, said one of the first requisites was a determination to continue in well-doing. He gave a graphic and feeling account of the difficulties encountered by the Sabbath School pioneers at Dudley, fifteen years ago, all of which had been overcome, through the help of God, and a determination to persevere in the good work.

Mr. Dunn remarked that this was a lesson which the representatives of those schools that die out in the winter, should carry home with them.

Mr. Baker, remarked that there would not be the slightest difficulty in keeping up the schools during the winter, if all were in earnest on the subject.

Mr. Brown remarked that the idea that a school could not be kept up in the winter was only a temptation of the devil.

Mr. Prideaux said, when disposed to seek ease and comfort by the neglect of duty we should remember the Saviour's love, which would serve us to go forward bearing the cross.

The committee on digest of this subject reported as follows:

Resolved, That it requires only the hearts and hands of teachers, superintendents and parents to determine that, with God's help, they will keep the schools open the year round, making sacrifice to bring the children, keeping in view the sacrifice which Christ was willing to make for us when He gave himself for us. Report adopted.

The convention, after singing, proceeded to open the "question box," in which were a number of queries, which were read and answered, and each of which elicited more or less discussion.

The committee on business reported a program of exercises for the next morning, which was adopted, and the convention adjourned. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Prideaux.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The first half hour was devoted to a praise and prayer meeting, after which verbal reports from the schools were received, embracing a large number not previously reported.

On motion of Mr. Palmer,

Resolved, That the convention appoint a committee of three, in each township, to visit the schools and communicate information to them, and report to the chairman of the county convention so as to enable him to have the statistics in his hands at the meeting of the county convention.

The reading and answering of questions, from the "question box," was again resumed. The following question elicited quite a lengthy discussion. "Are teachers' meetings essential to the success of uniform lessons?" The discussion of this question was participated in by Messrs. Prideaux, Dunn, Simpson, Bence, Whitney, Palmer and Brown. As the result of this discussion the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That teachers' meetings are essential to the thoroughness and efficiency of the uniform lesson system.

The next subject for discussion, "If professing Christians will not attend and teach in the Sabbath Schools, may non-professors be employed to teach?" was opened by Prof. R. M. McNeal. His position on this question was decidedly in the negative, which he argued very clearly and forcibly, his remarks being based principally on actual experience had in that department of Sabbath School work. Professors, whose walk and conversation did not compare with their profession, should not be employed. The alternative was for the Superintendent to act as teacher, and, if necessary, to constitute the entire machinery of the school.

In this position he was very ably supported by Rev. Mr. Prideaux, who argued from fixed principles laid down in God's word. Priestly service must precede all other active service. The believer is a priest unto God, and not one is invited into His service until in communion with Him. It is an injury to those persons themselves in more cases than a benefit.

Messrs. McVitty and Simpson also supported this position, recommending the alternative presented by the first speaker.

Messrs. Palmer, McDivitt and Whitney supported the affirmative of this question, arguing principally from personal experience, and from the fact that there were communities where professors of religion take so little interest that the alternative of employing unconverted teachers, or dispensing with the school, often presents itself, and that by this means both children and teachers are held to some extent under good influences.

Messrs. J. R. Simpson and R. McDivitt were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was opened with prayer by T. W. Myton, esq., of Huntingdon, after which a short time was devoted to the answering of questions, some of which, including the following, elicited quite an amount of discussion:—"Should Sectarian doctrines be taught in Sunday Schools?" "What hymns should be sung in Sunday Schools?" "Does the Sabbath School scholars need any attention after conversion; and if so, what and by whom?" "What can we do to increase the interest in our Conventions?"

The committee on digest of the previous questions, Messrs. McNeal and Dunn, reported as follows:

Resolved, That, if there ever existed the necessity of asking non-professors of religion to teach in the Sunday School, in our opinion that time is past away and only Christians should now be employed as teachers.

Report adopted.

The subject of "Blackboard Exercises" was then taken up by Mr. J. A. Brown, who illustrated very fully and in a highly interesting manner, his mode of imparting Scriptural truths and Bible instruction by means of maps and blackboards, and the importance of these aids, when judiciously used, in tracing the connection of the lessons, &c.

The closing exercises consisted of two minute addresses, on general theories singing, &c.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Superintendent of the East Broad Top Railroad has extended courtesies which were highly appreciated by the Convention, and

Whereas, The people of Orbisonia, including the hotel-keepers, have extended the warmest Christian hospitality towards the visiting members of the Convention, and

Whereas, The Convention has been highly entertained and our hearts richly warmed by the sweet, spiritual music of the Orbisonia and Shirleysburg Singing Choirs, therefore be it

Resolved, That we now, by a rising vote, express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to Superintendent Simms, and the citizens of Orbisonia for such courtesies and kindness, and to the sweet singers for their soul-inspiring music.

Rev. Mr. Prideaux responded briefly in behalf of the citizens.

The Chair addressed to the Convention a few feeling and appropriate remarks, in view of separation, when, after singing "Sweet by and by," with Doxology, and Benediction by Rev. Mr. Prideaux, the Convention adjourned.

This meeting, the first of the kind ever held in Orbisonia, was perhaps one of the largest, most interesting and enthusiastic ever held in the place. The citizens, of all classes, manifested the most intense interest in the exercises. The building was crowded to repletion, and the most ample entertainment afforded to all present. The public as well as private houses were thrown open for the accommodation of visitors, free of charge, and all seemed alike interested.

The schools represented in the verbal reports received from time to time during the Convention, were as follows:

Huntingdon	7	Shirleysburg	3
Tod	1	Dublin	1
Carbon	1	Shade Gap	1
Clay	4	Springfield	1
Cromwell	3	Tell	5
Orbisonia	4	Three Springs	3
Shirley	6	Mount Union	3

From which it appeared that the schools were generally in a flourishing and prosperous condition, with a largely increasing interest. A fair proportion of the schools in the rural districts are being kept open during the winter, and the International Series of lessons have been adopted in most of them within the past two years.

NOTE.—The delay in publishing the above minutes, it is proper to say, was not the fault of any one, but owing more directly to a Providential interference. The secretaries, by an arrangement between themselves, at the close of the meeting, were to divide the labors, Mr. Baker agreeing to prepare a report for the Orbisonia *Leader*, and Mr. M'Divitt to do the same for the other county papers; the latter however immediately after returning home was prostrated by severe and somewhat protracted illness, and consequently prevented from attending to the duty assigned him at the proper time.

This is all the apology we have to offer, and one which we trust will be acceptable to all.

Go to J. C. Fleming & Co.'s Drug Store for Soap, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes and Toilet Articles.

THE PRINTERS' EVIL GENIUS.—This is the kind of stuff the printer gets occasionally. We publish it just as received, suppressing name:

And I supose that you dont
Know that to the forge he dose
Go but She thinks it is all right
Jest so he dose squese her to night
Your man so nice i wood giv you
A good adwice or dont hang your
Head so hy or it mite get very
Dry but i hav now Silver watch
Im he is as true as blew and he wush
m to be So too thinks of the time
That is past and gon m wars a
Water fall big a nough to bust
Her gail I hand as She walks
Along She looks all around and
O my dearest dear we hav all
met in town and all tho it is
not very worm now if you chuse
you may take me by the arm
O my dear i am glad you ar here
And as She walks so neet I S you
ar very Sweet
and as thay walk the road
thay ar as smart as a todes.
And as she enters the door she
loves him that much the more
and as thay took a chear he cold
her his dearest dear and as he
kiss her on the cheek she began
to speek and as she kissed him
on the brow augh you dont
know how and as he giv her a hug
he ses you ar as round as a Jug
and thay began to cort and had
lots of sport O we soon will
part and i love you to the hart
O d C i must Soon go to beed
and i hope soon we shal wead
O my dearest dear i am am very
glad you ar here and if i am
not worthy to talk with the
my father owns a farm worth
two or three tords huningdon
town in my yane country tor re
and all tho she loves him
well to hav snumber ell
of a rainy night so my
dear little h good By
M. D. C h I S

Mr Edtor please to put this peace in huningdon Jurnals.

Material for making Wax Flowers at J. C. Fleming & Co.'s Drug Store.

Dennis O'Rafferty to Pat O'Bryan.

Decimber twenty-five!
They call it Christmas mornin;
I'm glad that I'm alive—
Me candle still is burnin'.

Yit grafe pervades me frame,
To cast it off I'm thryin;
To quench its mighty flame,
I'll write to Pat O'Bryan.

I haven't your address—
I fear it is *Salt River;*
The climate's cowld, I guess,
'Twill cause poor Pat to shiver.

But there are many more
Who feel its chilly brazes;
I've said it oft before—
The counthry's gone to blazes!

Now write to Dennis soon,
Misfortin still does press me;
Me muse is out o' tune,
An' many things disthress me.

When next you hear me sing—
So swiftly do I thravel—
I'll be a hathen king,
And dwell in tents of gravel!

Yours fraternally,

DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

Buy your Drugs at J. C. Fleming & Co.'s, corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Robert Wallace, esq., father of Hon. W. A. Wallace, died in the village of Wallaceton, on Saturday morning, January 2d, 1875, in the 83d year of his age. His body was brought to the residence of his son, in this place, on Saturday evening. Mr. W. was among the earliest settlers of this county. He was a native of Ireland; after coming to this country he taught school for some time in the eastern part of the State; then studied law in Mifflin county where he was originally admitted to the bar, and in 1825 was admitted to practice in this county. He was a great reader, conversant with public affairs generally; proficient in the law; careful in the details of practice, and obtained a good share of legal business. He was sympathetic and liberal to a fault, and had a kind word for everyone. As a partisan he was not without his influence in the Democratic party, and was once elected Treasurer of this county, in which capabity he served to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. He lived to a good old age and was highly respected by the public generally. His remains were interred in the cemetery at this place, along side of his deceased wife, on Monday last, whither they were followed by a large circle of relatives and sympathizing friends. *Requiescat in pace.—Raftsman Journal.*

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, January 9th, 1875:

Rev. A. K. Bell, Mrs. John Brahmen, Wm. W. Colier, Henry Davis, David H. Foster, Miss Sarah Flynn, Wm. Ferguson, Rev. Owen Gallgher, Wm. Goodman, Mrs. B. W. Greenland, Mrs. James Griffith, Mrs. David Irwin, Mr. Johnston, gunsmith, Solomon Loomis, C. Long, Jesse Mills, Jacob Miller, brewer, Miss Mary E. Weaver, Mr. T. Wharton, P. O. Box. 390, Samuel Doney, Michael Eby (2), James Irwin, Miss Annie Jones, Sucan Kinion, Ferdinand Koeber, E. B. Leattor, Catharine Maffert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCartney, Miss Maria Montgomery, Mr. J. Moorehead, Mrs. Mary J. Moore, Mr. E. J. Rauch, Miss Kate Thompson, Miss Priay Weight, Mr. N. H. Watterson.

Persons desiring advertised letters forwarded must send *one cent* fee, for advertising.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M.

SEEDS, GRAIN, FLOUR, &C.—THE FARMERS INTERESTED.—See advertisement of Messrs. Geo. L. Peabody & Co., in this paper. This firm are extensive, reliable dealers in Seeds, Grain, &c. A specialty in their business is that of Seeds, and here can be found at all times the best Timothy, Clover Seeds, &c.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending January 9, 1875	5,173
Same time last year	8,040
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	4,867
Total amount shipped to date	3,173
Same date last year	4,040
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	1,867

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!—Your wives are wanting a good sewing machine. Now, Miller and Wilson will sell you a "Domestic" and receive in payment therefor all kinds of marketable produce, at the highest market prices. tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

Dr. BULL'S Cough Syrup is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00.

WHY does the "Domestic" Sewing Machine continue to have a ready sale while other machines are a drag on the market in these times of stagnation and panic? The answer is just here: Because all experienced sewing machine men, and everybody else acknowledge the superiority of the "Domestic" over all other machines. And people knowing its superiorities, and seeing its merits will buy it and the investment is one that pays and is never regretted. nov.4tf.

LITERATURE.

From the Clouds to the Mountains. By Jules Verne. Holiday Edition. Illustrated. Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston. Price $1.50.

Who has not heard of Jules Verne, now so famous for his thrilling narratives of strange adventures by air, land and water; his trip to the Moon, his journey to the centre of the Earth, his tour around the world, besides the several volumes of adventure which comprise the most entertaining and readable books of our time? This volume is comprised in five parts—A Drama in Mid-Air; Dr. Ox's Hobby; Master Zachary; A Winter among the Ice Fields and The Fortieth French Ascent of Mont Blanc—making a volume of very varied elements, but every part of which will be read with avidity. Many of this author's stories are exceedingly improbable, and yet they are related with so much candor that in spite of all this the reader cannot but sympathise with the characters, and will learn valuable lessons of important scientific truths from every narrative. For sale at the JOURNAL News Depot.

The same publishing house issues "Lotos Leaves," the production of the "Lotos Club," and the gift book of the season.

The Medical Record, New York, says that "Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, during the recent meeting of the New York Pathological Society, temporarily occupied the chair during the presentation of a specimen by the president. This is one way of answering the question of woman's rights in medicine."

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA. January 12, 1875.

Superfine Flour	$5 00
Extra Flour	5 50
Family Flour	5 75
Red Wheat	1 10
White Wheat	1 15
Bark per cord	5 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₰ doz	2 00
Beeswax ₰ pound	25
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	6
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₰ bushel on car new	70
Corn shelled now	70
Chickens ₰ lb	6
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	2 00
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	10
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	12
Eggs	20
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 25
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	10
Hay ₰ ton new	18 00
Lard ₰ ₱ new	12½
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	60
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	75@90
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rye, new	1 00
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	10
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—There is not much doing in cloverseed, and prices range from 7@8 for inferior up to 9½@10c for prime. No sales of timothy. The market is bare of flaxseed, and it is wanted at $10 per bushel.

The flour trade is dull, the demand being limited both for shipment and local consumption as yesterday's figures: sales of 3,700 barrels, including 3,000 barrels Quaker City, Redstone, Market Street and City Mills on secret terms; extras, in lots, $4a4.50; spring wheat extra family at $4.87a5.75; Pennsylvania and western do at $5.25a6.25 and fancy at $6.20a8.25. No change in rye flour or corn meal.

In wheat there is very little movement, and we notice sales of 3,000 bushels at $1.20 for red, and $1.25a1.37 for common to choice Michigan white. Rye sells at 95a97c for Pennsylvania and western. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 3,000 bushels yellow at 83a84c and some western high mixed at 85a85c. Oats are selling at 66a67c for white and 64a65c mixed.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11—4 P. M.—Beef Cattle—The market to-day was steady and firm for this description of stock, and sales were effected with less difficulty than for some time past. Butchers were in good attendance, and being encouraged by a more urgent demand from consumers took hold with more than their usual freedom, paying prices a shade higher than those prevalent at the close of our last. The receipts being light, in the aggregate not exceeding 2,200 head, holders were masters of the situation. The above remarks will apply more particularly to desirable grades; although the medium and low descriptions attracted a fair share of attention. We quote choice at 7¾a8c; fair to good at 6a7c, and common at 4a5¾c.

QUOTATIONS

OF

WHITE, POWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	18½	⅝
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N.	14⅝	⅝
" " " '64, " "	16⅝	⅝
" " " '65, " "	17⅝	18⅛
" " " '65, J. and J.	17	⅛
" " " '67, " "	18⅝	⅝
" " " '68, " "	18	⅛
" 10-40, coupon	14⅝	12
" Pacific 6's, cy	17⅛	⅝
New 5's, Reg. 1881	13⅜	⅝
" " c. 1881	12⅝	⅝
Gold	12⅝	⅝
Silver	106	108
Pennsylvania	54⅛	⅝
Reading	54⅝	⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	18⅛	⅝
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	⅝
" Valley	61⅛	⅝
United R. R. of N. J.	120	⅝
Oil Creek	9¼	⅝
Northern Central	52	24⅝
Central Transportation	42⅝	43
Nesquehoning	54⅝	55
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	101½	102

Marriages.

BOMGARDNER—KYPER.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. Jacob Bomgardner, of Trough Creek to Miss Mattie Kyper, of McConnellstown.

PEIGHTEL—HEIFNER.—On the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. M. H. Sangree, Mr. S. C

Governor's Message--Concluded.

and that the winters have grown more rigorous and the heat of the summer more intense in these same regions, and that their dwarfed fruits and stinted crops are plainly traceable to the absence of the usual moisture occasioned by denuding them of their trees.

To test the correctness of these observations and determine whether it is advisable or practical to regulate to destruction of timber, I respectfully propose that the commissioners of the geological survey be empowered to employ a person to make the necessary scientific and practical inquiries.

COLONIAL RECORDS.

The General Assembly authorized last session, the publication of the minutes of the Board of War and Navy Board of Pennsylvania, and the papers in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, heretofore unpublished. These records and papers have been carefully collated under the supervision of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the first volume of the second series of the Pennsylvania Archives will appear during the present month. The second volume to comprise a full record of the rolls and services of the Pennsylvania line and militia is also well advanced towards completion.

EXEMPTION LAW.

It is to be regretted that the act to modify the exemption law of 1849, so as to forbid a waiver of the exemption by the creditor, was not passed finally at the last session of the Assembly. It encountered no serious opposition, and failed to become a law from inattention. The ability of creditors to waive this exemption is frequently the parent of great injustice and misery, and the considerations of humanity that prompted the passage of the law in the interest of their innocent and helpless families, should secure its modification.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

In May, 1872, a commission was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to act in conjunction with commissions from the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, to determine what measures should be taken to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. Several conferences were held and the event of their deliberations was the adoption of a plan to be submitted to Congress at the present session. This plan, the result of continued inquiry and experiments, was prepared by engineers of the United States army, is approved by the commissions for the improvement of the Ohio, and is in its main features in practical operation in France where it serves the ends proposed. The commissioners of Pennsylvania have made a report to the Executive embodying a brief review of their labors and the suggestions they have to offer in regard to this enterprise. They recommend that the Legislature of Pennsylvania pass a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate sufficient money to commence this improvement, and I heartily concur in this recommendation.

One of the subjects of engrossing interest to the people of the west and southwest, and in which the east is as immediately concerned is to obtain some means of conveyance, whereby their commodities can reach the markets, and they can receive in return what they need at cheaper than existing rates, and in addressing themselves to the consideration of this great transportation problem, the improvement of the Ohio river is believed to be the mode by which it can be solved with the least difficulty. The Ohio is the natural highway for the commerce of this vast region, and in seeking an outlet in the east or at the sea, this trade must flow with its mighty and steady current thro' Pennsylvania to the manifest benefit of her citizens who should lend to all measures for the improvement of the river their influence and support.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the year that has just closed, the bar and people of Pennsylvania have had occasion to lament the death of two of her most distinguished citizens and learned jurists. The late Chief Justice James Thompson, while engaged in the argument of a cause before the court, where his voice had often been heard interpreting the law, was suddenly stricken down with disease, and in a few minutes ceased to breathe. The life of Judge Thompson was one of constant service to the State. In the Legislature and Congress, as President Judge of a judicial district, and upon the Supreme Bench, he displayed strong characteristics and remarkable abilities that would have given him prominence in any community. Conspicuously known for his common sense, sterling integrity, knowledge of human nature, and general and intimate acquaintance with the principles and practice of the law, he was of a type of men rarely found in public employment, and for whom a whole people mourn when the State is deprived of their integrity and talents.

The recent demise of John M. Read, who likewise occupied the highest judicial office in the State, is fresh in our memory, as is the recollection of his long and useful career, extending over half a century of an active, eventful and honored professional and public experience, and filled with the evidences of his learning, probity, and earnest advocacy of the people's rights. Like his brother Chief Justice, whom he so soon followed to the grave, Judge Reed served in the State and National councils in various capacities, carrying into the performance of their duties the same energy and desire to do right that ever characterized his conduct, and embellishing his official acts with constant proofs of scholarly research and culture. James Thompson and John M. Read are names that will always be intimately blended with the history of jurisprudence in Pennsylvania—names to which property and life within her borders owe some of their best guarantees, and the law is indebted for some of its strongest safeguards. It is a common observation, that nothing so soon reveals the character of a man as to invest him with power and authority. Judges Thompson and Read occupied positions of power and authority from early youth to a ripe old age, and died without a stain upon their character. What nobler epitaph could embalm their memory?

CONCLUSION.

Being the first Representatives elected under the new Constitution, a grave responsibility rests upon the present Legislature, and the future prosperity of the Commonwealth will depend in a large measure upon the wisdom of the counsels that may prevail at the pending session. Additional legislation is needed to give full force and effect to the Constitution, and the importance of framing laws that will be uniform and general in their operation, cannot be urged upon the attention of your honorable bodies with too much earnestness. I feel convinced that you will approach the discharge of this duty with a becoming sense of the magnitude of the trust and an ardent desire to promote the public welfare, and with all efforts in this behalf, I pledge you my heartiest co-operation. My most cordial wishes attend you for an auspicious beginning and a happy close to your labors. Whatever our endeavors may be, let us hope they will rebound to the honor and advantage of the State, and to this end we should invoke the maturest judgment and Divine assistance.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 6, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN HERB BITTERS

MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a week stomach, &c., &c. Address

J. M. SWOOPE,
Sept.23-1y. Manufacturer.

HUEY & CHRIST,

SUCCESSORS TO KRYDER & CO.

To those intersted in the purchase of a strictly

PURE RYE WHISKY,

for medical purposes we offer

BAILEY'S PURE RYE,

price $2 to $6 per gallon, and will ship in packages to suit purchasers.

We also handle largely a

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY,

price from $1.50 to $1.75.

We import

FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND GIN,

and also manufacturers of

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TONIC HERB BITTERS.

Send for Price List.

HUEY & CHRIST,
121 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
June24,1874-1yr.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tuberoular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying al its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Goldbeaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its mpurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California. & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Sept.10,1873-eomly.

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G. A. JOY & CO.,

414 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.,

next door below Wharton's Hardware Store.

Best place in town to purchase a good article at a reasonable price.

We have just received a good stock of Keystone and City made Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.

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Aug.5,1874-1yr.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE for all kinds of printing.

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Wheeler & Wilson

NEW No. 6,

SEWING MACHINE,

Triumphant at the American Institute NEW YORK.

After repeated examinations, lasting for hours, tested on all kinds of work from gauze to heavy harness by foot and steam-power, and decided superior to and that it must eventually supersede all others, and **unanimously awarded** the **gold medal**—the only one given to sewing machines by the American Institute for many years.

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,
914 Chestnut Street, Philad'a, Pa.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

December 15, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal.*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (*Evangelical*)

AND

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PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

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BAR.

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WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

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ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

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Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

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no15

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2 00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5 20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5 20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p.m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.20 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.15 and 10.45 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.20, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 9.10 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.40 a. m. and 10.45 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

Jan.14,1874-tf. J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL	4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Conandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	10 40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS	1.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE	5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD

FAST LINE	3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM	6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL	3.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Pass Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD			
MAIL	PITTSBURG EXPRESS	PACIFIC EXPRESS	WAY PASSENGER	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL		ATLANTIC EXPRESS	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
5 02	.....	11 35	7 07	N. Hamilton	8 27	5 11	.....	.....	
5 09	.....	11 42	7 12	Mt. Union	8 29	5 05	.....	7 54	
5 17	.....	11 49	.....	Mapleton	8 13	4 56	.....	.....	
5 26	.....	11 57	.....	Mill Creek	8 05	4 49	.....	.....	
5 40	2 39	12 10	7 37	HUNTINGDON	7 52	4 35	.....	7 30	
6 00	.....	12 31	7 53	Petersburg	7 36	4 20	.....	.....	
6 00	.....	12 41	.....	Barree	7 27	4 11	.....	.....	
6 17	.....	12 50	0	Spruce Creek	7 22	4 05	.....	.....	
6 31	.....	1 05	.....	Birmingham	7 12	3 52	.....	.....	
6 39	3 20	1 13	8 24	Tyrone	7 04	3 45	6 45		
6 51	.....	1 26	.....	Tipton	6 56	3 36	.....	.....	
6 57	.....	1 32	.....	Fostoria	6 50	3 30	.....	.....	
7 02	.....	1 38	8 43	Bell's Mills	6 47	3 26	6 30		
7 40	3 56	2 20	9 20	Altoona	6 30	3 10	6 15		
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.
The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.55, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 12.25 a m.
The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Hunting don at 19.58 p. m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.35 a. m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

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Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
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LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,73to July4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

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Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

A full line of CHROMOS and other PICTURES, very cheap, at the

JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan.1,1873-1y.

Ready-made Clothing.

OLD BLOAD TOP CORNER

COMES TO THE RESCUE!

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLON!

FOSTER & CARMON,

On Allegheny Street, two doors East of Union Depot,

Have just received one of the largest assortments of Clothing ever brought to Huntingdon. Their stock consists of all the

NEW STYLES of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,

Gentleman's FURNISHING Goods,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND SATCHELS,

And everything pertaining to Clothing Business. They sell everything BY LOW FOR CASH. Give them a call, and ascertain for yourself.
May20-6mos.

GRAND EXPOSITION

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT

A. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,) Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods, Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard, At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale, At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

PAINTER'S MANUAL—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual 50. Taxidermist's Manual, 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Dog Training, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Employment Seeker's Guide, 25. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept-23-3mo.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS.
NOTIONS,
BOOTS.
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mill

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

GEO. W. SECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. CORBIN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW.

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE,

CENTENNIAL SAUCE,
CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,

CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY,

JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily. Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.

july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY WITH GEYER & CARPENTER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES,

No. 7 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

J. H. GEYER,
H. C. CARPENTER. [may13,1874-1yr.

MARBLEHEAD WOOLEN FACTORY.

NEAR M'ELEVY'S FORT,

Huntingdon county, Pa.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he manufactures

BLANKETS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS,

Jeans, Flannels and Stocking and other Yarns, and everything usually manufactured in a Country Factory, which he will exchange for Wool or Cash, at fair prices.

B. A. GISBONEY.
Aug.19,74-1yr.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
PAPERS. ALBUMS. FLUIDS.

Buy your Paper. Buy your Stationery.
Buy your Blank Books.

AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

Fine Stationery. School Stationery.
Books for Children. Games for Children.
Elegant Fluids. Pocket Book, Purse Books,

And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,

AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

Miscellaneous.

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

CELEBRATED

GOLDEN-TONGUE PARLOR ORGAN

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED MEN OF HONOR TO BE THE LEADING INSTRUMENT NOW IN USE

—THEY SAY—

BEATTY & PLOTTS'

PARLOR ORGANS were awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA over Needham & Son's and J. Estey & Co's Organs at the Carbon County Fair, held at Lehighton, Pa., September, 1872.—*Lehighton Weekly News, Oct. 5, 1872.*

Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Morsn, and H. D. Hoyer, D. D., Hon. I. Long, President.